

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62-57

Pleasant Valley Nurseries

MOORESTOWN

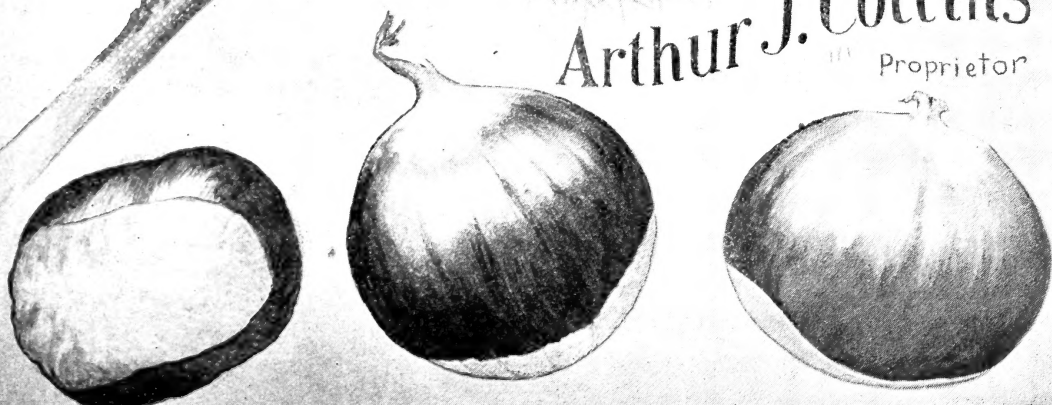
Burlington Co.

N.J.

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
U.S. Department of Agriculture
1901

JAPAN
MAMMOTH
CHESTNUT

Arthur J. Collins
Proprietor



TO MY FRIENDS AND PATRONS

SPRING, 1901

WRITE your name and address plainly. Always give shipping directions—whether by freight or express—and name of freight or express office. If directions are not given, we will use our own judgment.

SHIPPING AND BUSINESS FACILITIES.—Being within easy freighting distance of New York and Philadelphia, boxes or barrels of plants can be delivered to any of the main through freight lines or steamship companies in those cities at very little expense. During cold fall weather or in early spring, heavy boxes of trees and plants can be sent long distances by the fast freight or other freight lines. The express company at this place proves of service for lighter packages.

NO CHARGES ARE MADE FOR PACKING, ETC., and in having it done, we endeavor to look after the interests of the purchaser, and have plants and trees packed as lightly as is consistent with their safe transportation. All goods will be delivered free at our railroad or express offices. OUR PRICES ARE F. O. B. AT MOORESTOWN.

CARE OF TREES AND PLANTS ON ARRIVAL.—If not ready to plant on arrival, or if you have more than you can plant within a few hours, the stock should be at once heeled-in. Select a well drained spot, dig a trench about 18 inches deep, sloping on one side. Spread out the trees so that the earth will come in contact with each and every root; then sift in fine dirt among the roots, fill the trench partly full, and press firmly with the feet; then fill up level with the top of the ground and press again with the feet and cover with loose dirt. Trees thus heeled in will keep in good condition a long time. Do not cover with litter or straw, as it will make a harbor for mice during the winter.

If frozen when received, bury the package, unopened, in well drained ground, or place it in a cool cellar, so that it will thaw out slowly and gradually, without being exposed to the air.

If they should appear dry or shriveled when received, through delay in transit, or from any cause, take them from the package and plunge into a tub of water, or bury the roots in the ground in an inclining position, so as to cover one-half or more of the tops with earth, and then thoroughly soak with water and let them remain for twenty-four hours or more, until they regain their fresh, plump appearance, when they may be planted.

PLANTING.—Dig the holes wide enough to admit the roots in their natural position without cramping, and deep enough to allow the tree to stand the same depth it stood in the nursery, except dwarf pears, which should be set a little deeper, so as to cover the quince stock on which they are worked. Throw the surface and subsoil in separate piles. Cut off smoothly from the under side all broken or bruised roots, and cut back the last season's growth of top one-half to two-thirds, leaving two or three good buds to each branch—except for fall planting in cold climates, when it is better to defer top-pruning until spring, just before the buds start. At all times keep the roots carefully protected from the sun and wind. Place the trees in the hole, fill in with fine surface soil, working it in among the roots, placing them out in their natural position. When the hole is half full, pour in a little water and press firmly with the foot, filling all cavities and air spaces with earth, so that it will come in contact with all the roots. Continue to fill up and keep pressed until the hole is full, when it should be covered with loose dirt, to prevent baking. Be careful not to get too deep.

PRICES AND QUANTITIES.—Our prices will be found, upon examination, to be about as low as reliable plants of the different varieties can be offered. *Those contained in this Catalogue abrogate all other prices that have been previously published or quoted.* The purchaser may select 6 plants or trees at half the dozen price, 50 at 100 rates, and 500 at 1,000 rates. Special attention is given to supplying the trade of dealers and agents, and of those wishing to plant 5,000, 10,000 or 50,000. Very low quotations can often be given, upon application, to those desiring to purchase extensively.

TERMS CASH.—Our terms are cash with order. As an inducement to send cash, we give you the benefit of the low prices named in Catalogue. If desired, goods can be sent C. O. D. (by express only), provided 25 per cent of the amount of the bill is enclosed with the order as a guarantee of good faith. Remittance may be made by post office order on Moorestown, N. J. (not Morristown); or by check or draft on New York or Philadelphia, made payable to our order, or by registered letter. Postage stamps can be sent for fractions of a dollar.

SUBSTITUTION.—It is our custom, should the supply of a variety be exhausted, to substitute in its place another, similar or better, correctly labeled. If it is desired that we shall not do this, affix to the order the words "no substitution."

OUR GUARANTEE.—We wish it distinctly understood that although we continue to take all possible care to supply good, healthy, thrifty trees and plants, true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness to replace, free of charge, all stock that may prove untrue to label, or refund the amount paid, we will give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to productiveness or any disease that may develop after shipment in any of the trees and plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. Every order received for articles named in the Catalogue will be executed on these conditions only.

CLAIMS, if any, must be made within ten days after receipt of goods.

Address all letters to

ARTHUR J. COLLINS,

TELEGRAPH AND MONEY ORDER OFFICE,

MOORESTOWN, N. J.

MOORESTOWN (BURLINGTON CO.), N. J.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—In order to feel sure that no disease of any kind shall be sent out on any of our stock, we have erected a fumigating room, and will fumigate all stock sent out with cyanide of potassium as directed by Prof. Smith, State Entomologist. This is an effective cure for San José Scale and other infections.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY—STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Office of the State Entomologist: JOHN B. SMITH, Sc.D.

NEW BRUNSWICK, November 12, 1900.

This is to certify that I did, this 12th day of November, 1900, inspect the nursery stock grown for and trenched in on the packing grounds of the Pleasant Valley Nurseries at Moorestown, Burlington County, Arthur J. Collins, proprietor; that the same is apparently free from San José Scale or other injurious insects and appears to be healthy; that all the stock was accompanied by proper certificates; that it had been inspected where grown and found free as above stated; that on the grounds of said nursery is a proper fumigating room, contents about 1,100 cubic feet, for which I have determined the amount of cyanide of potassium required for a full charge.

This certificate expires June 1, 1901, and covers only stock as above stated.

JOHN B. SMITH, State Entomologist.

ORDER SHEET

Before making out your order, read carefully remarks on first and second pages of our Catalogue.
Our customers will oblige us by using this sheet in ordering.

Date, 190

ARTHUR J. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.

For amount enclosed, \$..... send me by.....

(Write here, "Freight," "Express," or "Use your discretion.")

the Trees and Plants designated below:

Remittances can be made by Draft (on Philadelphia or New York),
Money Order, Prepaid Express, or Registered Letter

Name

Post Office

County State

Via (Express or Freight)

Express or Freight Station.....

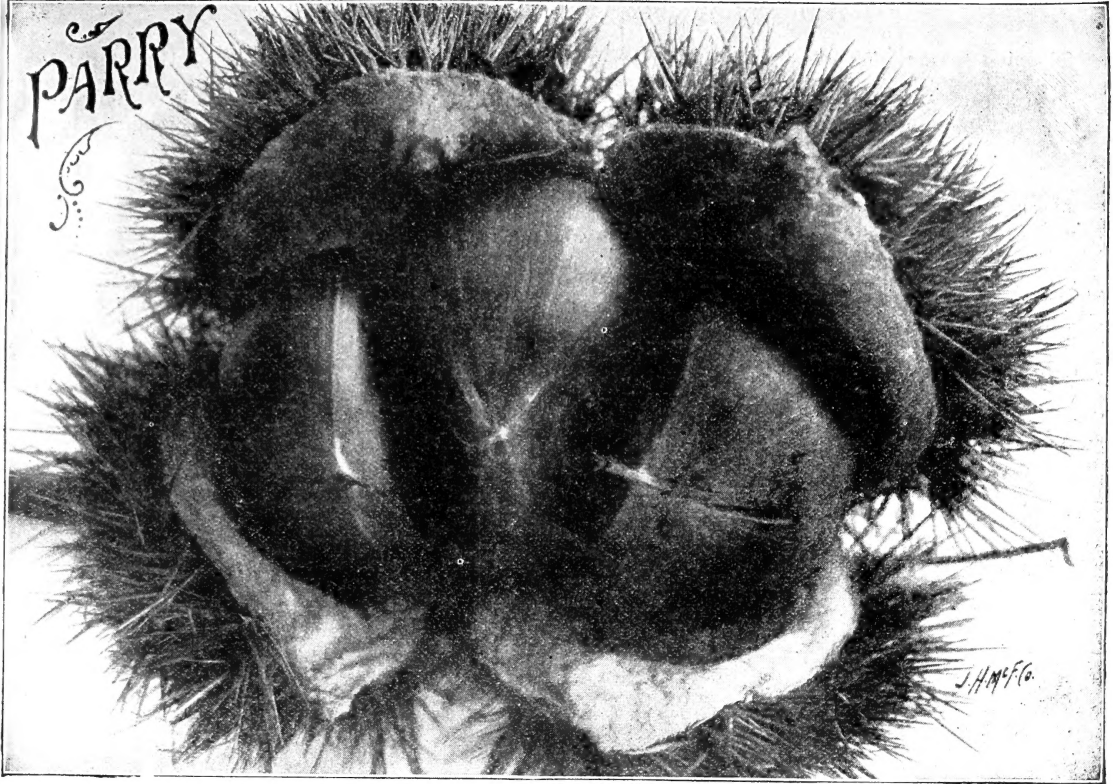
Do you wish us to substitute to the best of our judgment in case any varieties or sizes ordered should be exhausted? Write Yes or No.

Please write in the quantity, full name of variety, size or age and price. Any necessary correspondence should be written on a separate sheet.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PARRY



Japan Chestnut, Parry's Giant. From Photograph.

THE GROWING OF NUT TREES.

This is not only a pleasant occupation, but intelligently and persistently followed, is also a sure road to wealth. If the average farmer would devote from 10 to 20 acres to Nut culture, giving proper attention to it, he would achieve independence in a few years, escaping the ordinary labor of the farm. We have accounts of single trees paying from \$25 to \$50, and many cases are noted where an acre clears from \$150 to \$600 annually. It was a wise man who said: "Plant a tree; it will be growing while you are sleeping."

A few days devoted to planting Nut trees would add many a dollar in value toward improving the surroundings, the comforts and pleasures of home. The present mode of farming demands a change in cultivating less land and in doing it better. More attention has been given lately to the culture of Nuts than heretofore. Where formerly a farmer possessed one or two Nut trees on a piece of poor land in some out-of-the-way corner, now farmers and fruit-growers give their best soil to the culture of Nuts, and reap handsome returns.

There is a prejudice among some people against planting Nut trees. They think it pays better to plant the Nuts themselves. This was true several years ago, when the nurseryman procured his trees from the forest, where the roots were poor from being crowded and receiving no care. But now the Nut tree has as much importance and receives as much care as anything in the nursery, and we say, "Plant Nut Trees."

CHESTNUTS.

THE STORY OF OUR ENTERPRISE.

In 1895, Clayton L. Andrews and I purchased 14 acres of Chestnut timber, with the view of growing large cultivated nuts for market, knowing from past experience that if we could raise good, large nuts they would sell in market at from \$8 to \$14 per bushel; and we did not know of any better investment.

The natural Chestnut trees were removed at the stump. Suckers were allowed to sprout up all around the stumps and grow for one season. The following spring a portion of the suckers, from 6 to 10 on each stump, were grafted with the leading varieties of cultivated nuts: Alpha, Success, Early Reliance, Paragon, Numbo, etc. Early Reliance, Alpha and Success bore a few specimen nuts the

following season. The next year they gave great promise of producing a full crop. Unfortunately during the spring a fire from an adjacent wood burned over our tract, and ruined all of the grafted clumps in its course, thus delaying our progress. We thought for a time that the fire had ruined our tract, but new suckers started up around the stumps; these in turn were grafted, and, although delayed two years, the tract now gives promise of yielding large returns.

In the winter of 1898 we purchased several acres of raw land adjoining our tract, and in the spring planted it with seedling Chestnut trees, 12x15 feet apart, with the view of grafting same with the leading varieties of Chestnuts. Twelve by 15 feet may seem rather close to some, but as the improved Japanese varieties are very precocious, we expect to gather several bushels of nuts before the trees will be injured by crowding, at which time a number of the trees will be removed.

THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF CHESTNUTS.

When the culinary uses of the Chestnut are more generally appreciated in this country, as they are in Europe, the demand for Chestnuts of large size will be immense. European cooks know how to use them in a number of ways.

Mr. Griffen, U. S. Commercial Agent, Limoges, France, in Advance

Sheets of Consular Reports on Nuts as Food in Foreign Countries, Oct. 17, 1898, says that in France "from the Bay of Biscay to Switzerland, there are large plantations, and almost forests, of Chestnut trees." The nuts "are broad, large, and resemble the American horse chestnut or buckeye, and are extensively eaten by human beings and animals."

"The poor people, during the fall and winter, often make two meals daily from Chestnuts. The ordinary way of cooking them is to remove the outside shells, blanch the nuts, then place a wet cloth in an earthen pot, fill this pot almost full with raw Chestnuts, cover with a second wet cloth, and put on the fire to steam. The nuts are eaten with salt or milk. Hot, steamed Chestnuts are carried around the city streets in baskets or pails; the majority of the working people, who usually have no fire in the morning, eat them for their breakfast, with or without milk." "These nuts are often used as a vegetable, and are exceedingly popular, being found on the table of the well-to-do and wealthy. They are served not only boiled, but roasted, steamed, pureed, and as dressings for poultry and meats."

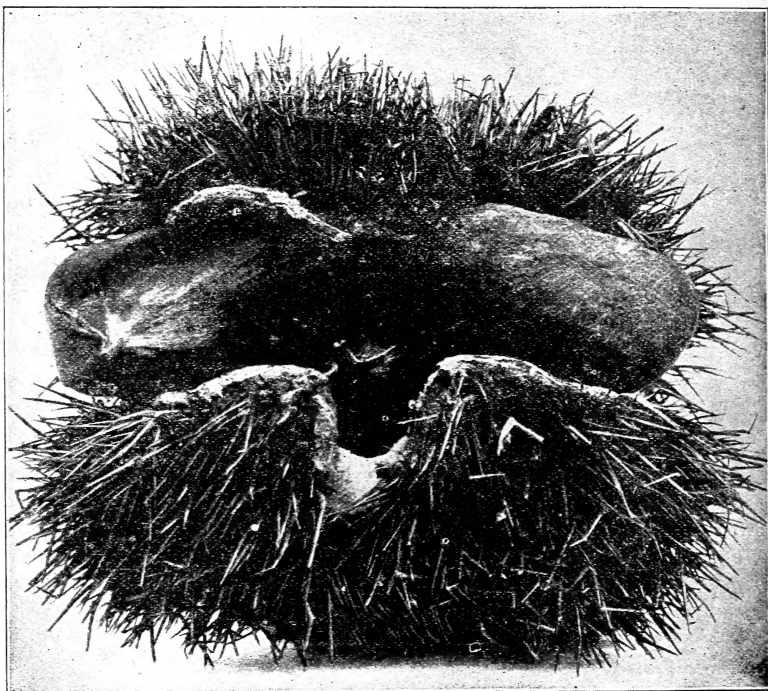
"Chestnuts are made into bread by the mountain peasantry. After the nuts have been blanched, they are dried and ground. From this flour a sweet, heavy, flat cake is made. It resembles the oaten cakes so popular among the peasants."

CHESTNUTS FOR PROFIT.

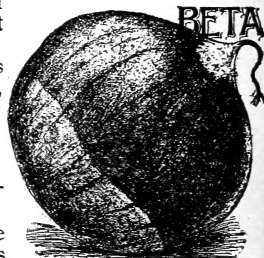
We quote the following apt remarks on this subject from an address delivered at the meeting of the New Jersey Horticultural Society in 1898:

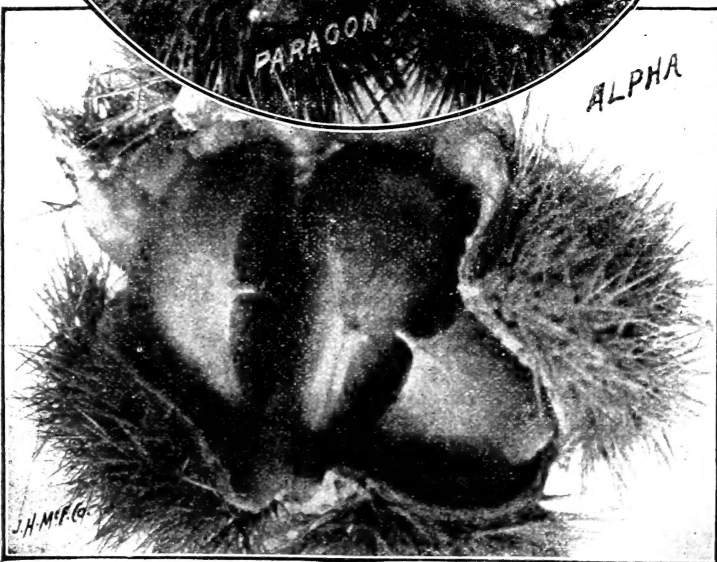
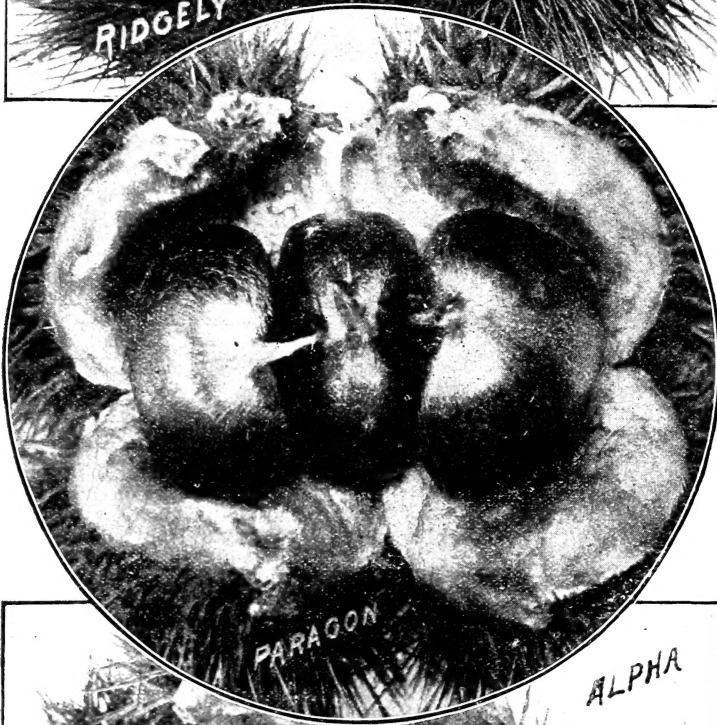
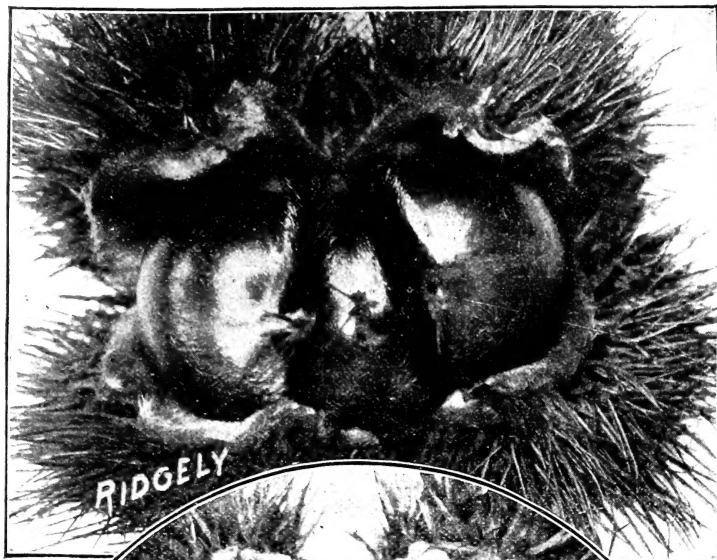
"To secure large prices the nuts must be early; to secure large returns the trees must be productive. No matter if a nut is both large and early, if it does not load the wagons it will not yield large returns. Quality is of little account. I never saw a Chestnut buyer taste a nut; appearance is of more account. A light-colored, bright nut, free from fuzz, of medium size (4 or 5 inches in circumference) sells best in the Philadelphia market. In planting an orchard a succession of varieties is desirable, so as not to have the whole crop on hand to gather, ship and sell at once.

"The Chestnuts in the list following will make a good succession of profitable varieties, ripening in the order named:



Japan Mammoth Chestnuts in Bur.
With specimen nuts above and below.





"First, **ALPHA**—The Earliest Chestnut. A good grower and bearer; nuts about 4 inches around; brought, this fall, 40 cts. per quart, or over \$12 per bushel.

"Second, **ADVANCE**, ripening about 5 days later. A good grower and bearer; nuts large; brought this fall 30 cts. per quart, or over \$9 per bushel.

"Third, **RELIANCE**, ripening 4 to 5 days later. Not so fast a grower as the preceding, owing to its enormous loads of nuts, which are large, smooth and handsome; brought this fall 25 cts. per quart, or about \$8 per bushel.

"Fourth, **GIANT**, ripening 4 or 5 days later. Good grower; nuts very large, 6 inches around; not so productive as the preceding.

"Fifth, **PARAGON**. Ripens later, and is of better quality than any of the preceding. It is large and productive, and brought this year 20 cts. per quart, or over \$6 per bushel."

JAPANESE VARIETIES.

GRAFTED.

It is important that all Chestnut trees should be grafted, and not seedlings. An orchard of seedling Chestnuts is almost as worthless as one of seedling apples or pears, no matter how large the nuts may have been from which the seedlings grew.

ADVANCE. Early; comes in to bearing at 2 or 3 years of age, and is very productive; 2 to 3 large nuts to the bur; nuts dark, smooth, handsome; quality good. Ripens September 15.

ALPHA. The earliest known Chestnut. Originated from seed of Parry's Giant. Tree an upright, vigorous grower, very productive; the original tree began to bear at three years, and has never failed to produce a good crop. Nuts large, 4 inches around, running 2 and 3 in the burs, which open September 5 to 10, without the aid of frost; the nuts command highest prices in the market.

BETA. Early; an upright, vigorous grower; comes into bearing at 2 or 3 years of age, and is very productive, yielding about 2 quarts to a 10-foot tree. The nuts are large, running 2 to 3 to the bur, dark, smooth and handsome, ripening September 10 to 15.

JAPANESE CHESTNUTS, continued.

BIDDLE. Bur medium size, spines long and abundant; nuts large, broader than long, light brown, 2 to 5 in a bur, quality fair; tree regular, close, round-headed, vigorous; bark light. Ripens September 25 to October 1.

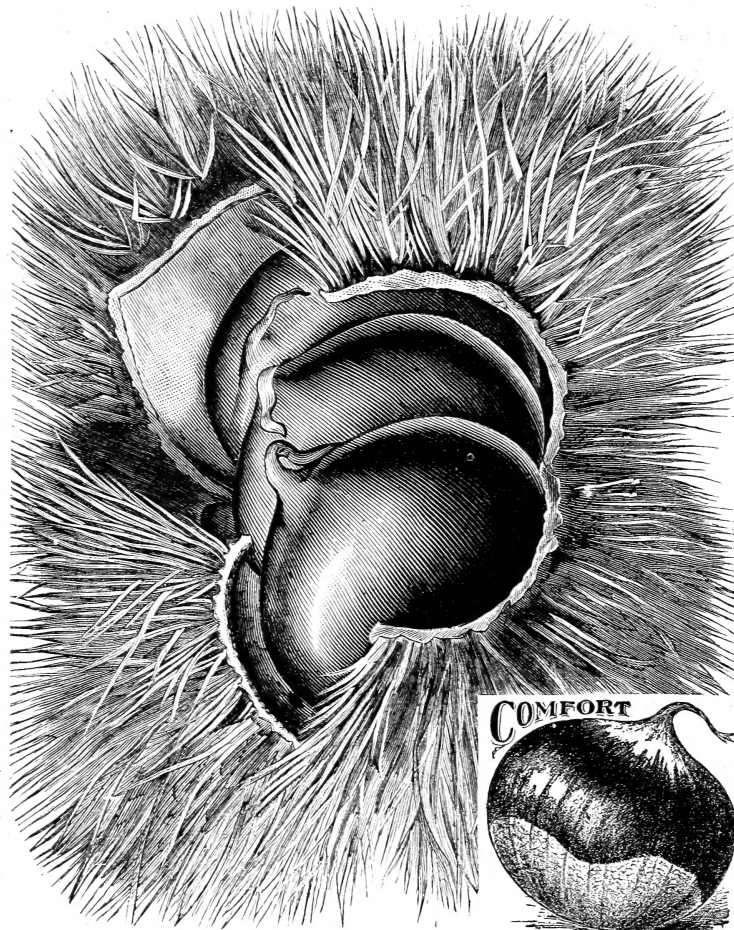
COLONEL MARTIN. Usually has 3 very large nuts to the bur, but frequently 5. Tree a vigorous grower, open, spreading, very prolific and productive; a beautiful nut. Ripe September 20 to 25.

DR. BLACK. Bur large, spines medium, abundant; nuts large, 3 to 7 in a bur, dark brown; very early and very productive. Ripens September 8 to 15.

EARLY RELIANCE. Early; tree of low, dwarf, spreading habit, beginning to bear immediately; one-year grafts are frequently loaded; nuts large, 4 inches in circumference, and having the valuable characteristics of running 3 to 5 nuts in the bur. Tree enormously productive, a 10-foot tree yielding 3 to 6 quarts; nuts smooth, bright, uniform, attractive. Ripens September 18 to 20.

FELTON. Bur small, spines thinly scattered over a thick husk; nut medium, smaller than Alpha, slightly pointed, dark brown, ridged, with slight pubescence at tip, quality good; tree close, round-headed, fairly prolific. Ripens September 20 to 30.

KERR. Not so large as Colonel Martin, but averages larger than Dr. Black. Nut dark brown, never more than 3 nuts to the bur, which has much shorter spines and is sometimes half bald; quality good. Tree is a fine grower and bears heavily. Ripe September 10 to 20. The vigor of the tree make the



Japan Chestnut, Early Reliance, with European variety below.

to 20. Its earliness, prolific bearing tendencies, beautiful dark nuts, and the vigor of the tree make the Kerr one of the most desirable varieties.

PARRY'S GIANT. The largest known variety. Nuts 2 to 2½ inches across; seldom more than 1 to the bur; smooth, dark and handsome. Ripens September 20 to October 1. The tree's prolific bearing tendencies, the immense size of the nuts and their beautiful, bright mahogany color make this a very valuable Chestnut. A bur of this Chestnut is shown on page 1.

SUCCESS. Burs very large, broad, with only a few short, scattering, branching spines on the top (thicker toward the base), on parchment-like husk, so thin that it sometimes cracks open and exposes the nuts within before they are fully ripe. Nuts extra large, nearly equal to Giant, but of a more regular and symmetrical form, being nearly as long as broad, and tapering to a point; usually has 3 nuts in a bur. An ideal variety in every respect. Ripens September 20 to 23.

SUPERB. This superb variety is a magnificent grower, and is an enormous bearer. The burs are literally packed one upon another along the branches. Generally there are 3 nuts to each bur, and it is the exception to find an imperfect or defective nut, nearly every one being very large, 2 inches across full, plump, bright and free from fuzz. Very valuable market sort.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES. (GRAFTED.)

COMFORT. A very large, handsome nut, that has been grown in Pennsylvania for many years, and is found so nearly identical with Paragon in growth and fruit that it is not improbable that it was a nut of this variety from which Mr. Schaeffer, of Germantown, grew the original Paragon tree. Comes to fruitage very young, and is an enormous bearer of nuts of very good quality. Ripens October 10 to 25.

COOPER. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive; bur large; nuts large, smooth and glossy, with little fuzz, usually 3 in a bur; quality very good. A strikingly handsome nut on account of its dark, glossy appearance.

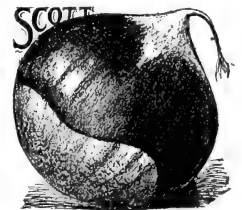
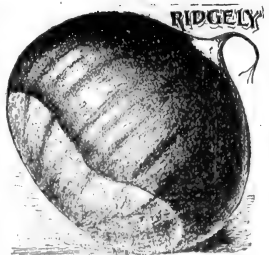
HANNUM. Tree a very vigorous, upright grower, attaining great size, the original tree having a spread of about 80 feet; immensely productive. Nuts of medium size, light in color, very bright and handsome, and of very good quality.

NUMBO. Burs medium, distinctly conical; spines slender, of medium length; nuts large, 1 to 3 in a bur, pointed, tip very long; dark bright brown, striped, handsome, thinly pubescent; quality excellent; foliage good; a light bearer with many. Ripe October 5 to 10.

PARAGON. Hardy and productive; nuts large and of excellent quality. Two trees, 4 years grafted, each produced a bushel of nuts, which sold at wholesale at \$10 per bushel. Burs of immense size, distinctly flattened on top; nuts large, 3 to 5 in a bur, and covered with hairy fuzz. Kernel fine-grained, sweet and of good quality. Tree a very vigorous, upright grower. Ripe October 10 to 15. (See cut, page 3.)

RIDGELY. Tree of immense size and very productive, more than 5 bushels of nuts, which sold at \$11 per bushel, having been gathered from the original tree in a single season; burs are of medium size and carry from 2 to 3 nuts each; nuts of medium size, with some fuzz at point; kernels sweet and of good quality. One of the most valuable. Tree very healthy. (See cut, page 3.)

SCOTT. Tree very hardy, strong growing and enormously productive, attaining large size. The original tree measures 5 feet in diameter, and produces annually 3 to 5 bushels of large, handsome nuts of excellent quality, that have sold in New York markets at \$16 to \$18 per bushel. Scott trees are very precocious; they produce heavy crops at two years from graft. Another very important feature is its almost entire exemption from attacks of the Chestnut weevil. The original tree stands between two others planted at the same time, both of which have always suffered severely from the Chestnut weevil, while it is the exception to find an imperfect nut of the Scott. Young orchards propagated from the Scott, so far, appear to be free from worms. The nuts are large, beautiful, of glossy mahogany color, free from fuzz, and of good quality. Ripe October 18 to 25.

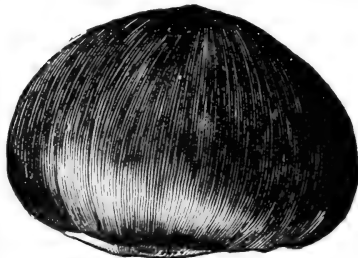


SEEDLINGS.

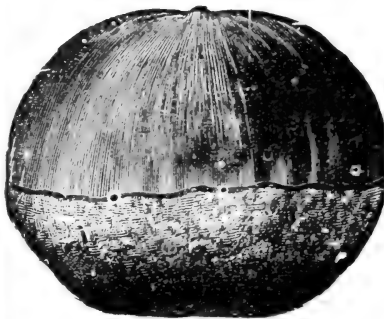
AMERICAN. This is a native American forest tree. Its growth is symmetrical, and it makes such a beautiful shade tree that it is often planted along drives. The nut is small, sweet and of fine flavor.

JAPANESE. Begins to bear at 2 or 3 years of age, the nuts measuring 4 to 5 inches in circumference and running 3 to 7 in a bur. It ripens very early, and does not require frost to open the burs. Thus early, it commands fancy prices in the markets. The kernel is covered with a bitter skin, which should be removed when eaten raw; the bitterness, however, disappears when the nuts are boiled.

SPANISH. A handsome, round-headed tree, of rapid, spreading growth, that yields abundantly large nuts of good quality; a desirable ornamental tree, profitable also for market.



Spanish.



Japanese.

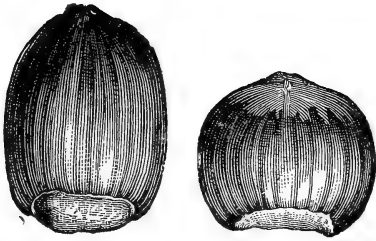
Price-List of Japanese Chestnuts.

Advance, Alpha, Beta, Early Reliance, Felton, Success, Superb. All grafted—			
	Each	Doz.	100
1-year, by express	\$1 50	\$15 00	\$100 00
2-year, by express	2 00	20 00	150 00
Biddle, Colonel Martin, Dr. Black, Kerr. All grafted—			
2 to 3 feet high	75	7 00	
3 to 4 feet high	1 00	10 00	
Perry's Giant. Grafted—			
1-year, by express	1 00	10 00	75 00
2-year, by express	1 50	15 00	100 00

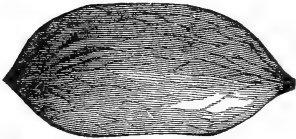
European Chestnuts.

Cooper, Hannum, Scott. Grafted—			
	Each	Doz.	100
1-year, by express	\$1 50	\$15 00	\$100 00
2-year, by express	2 50	25 00	200 00
Comfort, Numbo, Paragon, Ridgely. Grafted—			
1-year, by express	75	7 50	60 00
2-year, by express	1 00	10 00	75 00

PECANS.



Filberts—different shapes.



Pecan.

Pecan culture is rapidly increasing, there being few trees that yield so regular and large an income after they attain bearing age, which is 6 or 8 years after planting. Any soil where the hickory grows is suitable to Pecans, but trees grown in rich, alluvial soil produce larger crops. Nuts may be planted in the place where trees are to grow permanently, but experienced Pecan growers of Louisiana advise raising the trees in the nursery one or two years before planting in the orchard.

In growth, the Pecan is symmetrical. It is valuable as a shade tree, retaining its light green foliage until late in fall. It produces sweet, oblong, thin-shelled nuts in great abundance. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

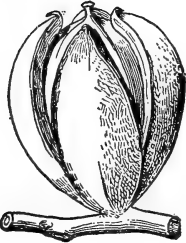
FILBERTS. (HAZEL NUTS.)

Of easy culture, dwarf, hardy; good croppers. Every one should have Filberts.

Kentish Cob. One of the largest and finest of Filberts; meaty and of excellent quality. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

SHELLBARKS.

A hardy, thrifty, large-growing tree; nut sweet, of excellent flavor, thin-shelled. Wood valuable for timber. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.

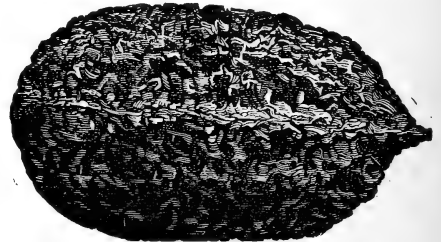


Shellbark.

ALMONDS.

Hard-Shell. Hardy, with large, plump kernel. Blossoms attractive and handsome. Tree a good cropper. The shell cracks when fruit ripens, and the kernel drops out. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Soft, or Paper-Shell. This is the Almond of Commerce. The nuts are more highly flavored and of better quality than those of the Hard-shell, but the bush is not so hardy. Succeeds as far north as Philadelphia. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



Butternuts.

BUTTERNUTS.

Tree a rapid, lofty grower; ornamental; bears young and heavily. Nuts are longer than those of the black walnut; the kernels are sweeter and of more delicious flavor. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$40 per 100.

CHESTNUT PRICE-LIST, continued from page 5.

PRICE-LIST OF CHESTNUT SEEDLINGS.

	Each.	Doz.	100		Each.	Doz.	100
American—1-year	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$10 00	Japanese—1-year	\$0 25	\$2 50	\$15 00
2-year	25	2 50	20 00	2-year	35	3 00	20 00
Spanish	20	2 00	15 00				

Graft your Seedling Chestnut Trees. In a few years they will return from \$30 to \$50 per tree. It is worth the trouble and expense. **Order early.**

PRICES OF 6-INCH GRAFTS.

	Doz.	100
Advance, Alpha, Beta, Early Reliance, Felton, Success, Superb, Parry's Giant	\$1 50	\$10 00
Comfort, Biddle, Col. Martin, Dr. Black, Kerr, Cooper, Hannum, Scott, Ridgely	2 00	15 00
Paragon, Numbo	per 1,000, \$10.	75 5 00

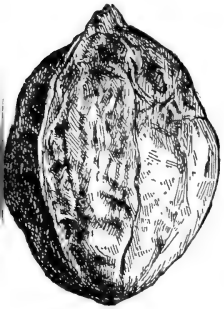
SPECIAL CHESTNUT OFFER.

FOR \$1, I will send by express or freight: 1 Alpha, 1 Paragon and 1 Numbo Chestnut tree, grafted. The above trees are worth \$2.20

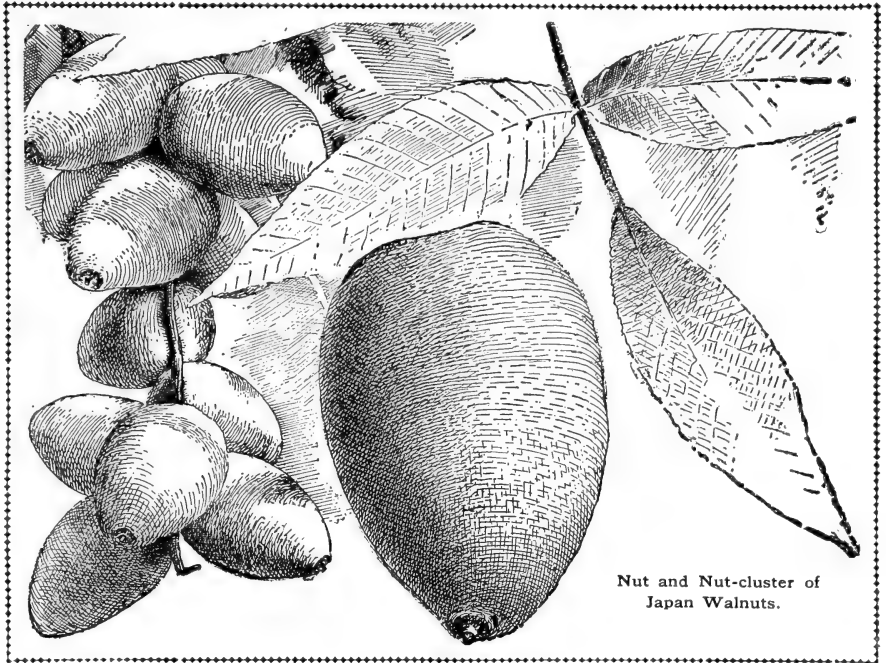
FOR \$2, I will send by express or freight: 1 Alpha, 1 Parry's Giant, 1 Early Reliance and 1 Paragon Chestnut tree, grafted. The above trees are worth \$3.25.

FOR \$5, I will send by express or freight: 1 Paragon, 1 Alpha, 1 Parry's Giant, 1 Early Reliance, 1 English Walnut, 1 Japan Walnut, 1 Pecan, 1 Soft-Shelled Almond, 1 Bismarck Apple and 1 Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry tree. The above trees are worth \$8.20.

Trees grow with great vigor, bear young, heavily and regularly, transplant as safely as an apple tree.



Nuts are delicate-flavored, delicious.



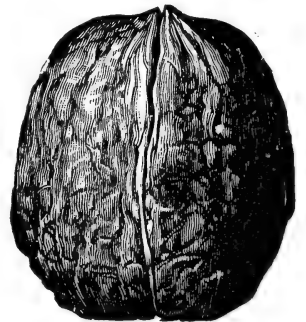
Nut and Nut-cluster of Japan Walnuts.

WALNUTS.

JAPAN. A very hardy variety found growing wild in the mountains of northern Japan. Its foliage is handsome and, the leaves being large, it is a good shade tree. It produces nuts abundantly, the shells of which, while not so thick as those of the American Walnut, are thicker than those of the Persian. Nuts sweet, good, somewhat resembling a butternut. The tree bears young and quite regularly. 1-yr., 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; 2-yrs., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$25 per 100.

PERSIAN. Known commercially as the "English Walnut," or "Madeira Nut." In America it is known as the "English Walnut," to distinguish it from our native species. In England it is known as "Madeira Nut," probably because the nuts were formerly imported from the Madeira Islands. A native of Asia, it can be grown as far north as New York. The tree is of lofty growth, and produces large, thin-shelled, delicious nuts. A vigorous grower, it fruits young, and as it does not leaf or blossom until late in spring, thereby escapes late frosts. The nuts grow in clusters, and have large, meaty, full kernels of fine flavor; shell thin. Valuable. 1-yr., 35 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2-yrs., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

AMERICAN. This tree is valuable both for producing a most superior wood and for its finely flavored nuts. 1-yr., 15 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100; 2-yrs., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.



Persian Walnut.

SPECIAL OFFER:

To anyone sending us a cash order for \$5, for nursery stock, we will sell a pair of our celebrated JERSEY RED PIGS, 8 to 10 weeks old, at the extremely low price of \$10.

FRUIT TREES.

All fruit trees should be sprayed. We have been spraying for years with great success, not only among our fruit trees, but currants and gooseberries as well. It prevents imperfect fruit, and keeps the tree in healthy condition. Also, that trees may be kept in healthy condition, the ground should be kept clean by carting away the imperfect, stung and rotten fruit. All shippers of fruit have found out that there is very apt to be a glut in the markets, and that during that time, if the fruit sells at all, it sells at a very low price. Now, the reason of this is that there is so much poor fruit put before the public. People seem to think that quantity of fruit is more desirable than quality. But the condition of our market has to be elevated; the public demands fine fruit, and must have it. For that reason it is recommended that thinning of fruit be largely resorted to. This may be done in two ways; either prune the limbs containing fruit spurs in winter, or, after the fruit is set, go over and, with thumb and finger, detach a part of the fruit. By doing this, the fruit that remains will be much larger and finer grained than otherwise, will command higher prices in the market, and yield as large returns with less expense for marketing.

PEACH TREES.

Plant 16 feet apart each way; 170 trees to the acre.

A sandy loam, with a clay or gravelly subsoil, is the best ground for a successful Peach orchard, but any well-drained land of moderate fertility is suitable. We are able to offer our customers this year a good assortment of fine Peach trees from natural seed, produced from Tennessee, raised on land never before occupied by Peach trees, healthy, vigorous, bright, carefully budded, true to name. The varieties are given, as nearly as possible, in the order of ripening here in New Jersey.

NEW VARIETIES.

GREENSBORO. A freestone of North Carolina origin. Earlier and larger than Alexander. The fruit is colored beautifully with crimson, with yellowish cast; flesh white, very juicy, and of excellent quality; it differs from most early Peaches in being free from rot; a profuse bearer. Price, 4 to 6 feet, 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz., \$6 per 100.

EMPEROR. New. Hardy, and a regular bearer; ripens with Beer's Smock and Bilyeu's Late. Fruit very large, yellow-fleshed; skin a beautiful yellow, with red cheek; shape similar to Crawford's Late; pit small and parts readily from the flesh. Price, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

The Everbearing Peach.

This remarkable Peach combines many valuable qualities:

First. Its long-continued bearing period. The first ripening begins about July 1, and successive crops are produced until some time in September. Fruit in all stages of development—ripe, half-grown, and just set, as well as blossoms,—may be seen upon the tree at the same time.

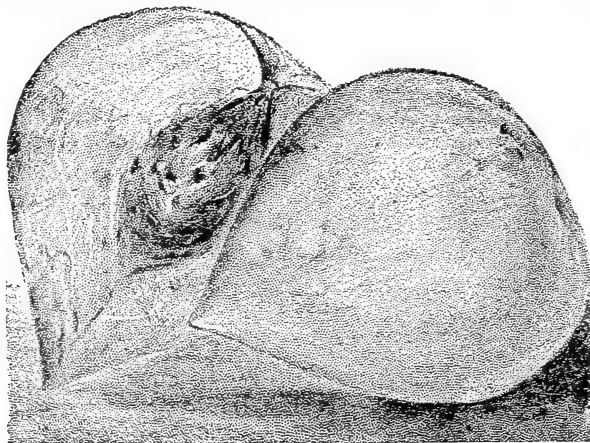
Second. As the tree blossoms at different periods, a complete failure of fruit from late frosts in spring has never been known.

Third. The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and with pink veins, oblong in shape and tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins near the skin; very juicy; vinous, and of excellent flavor; quality very good to best. Freestone of the Indian type. The first ripening

averages $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 3 inches broad. The size of the second and following crops diminishes gradually, until that at the last ripening is about 2 inches in diameter. A supply of fruit may therefore be secured from the same tree for nearly three months in succession. For the home-garden or where only a few trees can be planted this Peach is especially valuable. Price, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. Skin deep orange-yellow, with crimson cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy, melting, vinous; quality very good. Ripens with Triumph. Price, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Very large; skin white with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree rapid grower, very prolific; fine shipper. Ripens with Crawford Early. Price, 15 cts. each; \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.



Everbearing Peach.



GENERAL LIST OF GOOD PEACHES.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
2 to 3 feet	\$0 06	\$0 55	\$3 50	\$30 00
3 to 4 feet	08	75	4 50	40 00
4 to 5 feet	10	90	5 50	50 00
5 to 6 feet	12	1 10	6 50	60 00

Triumph. The earliest yellow freestone Peach. Ripens with Alexander. A sure and abundant bearer and good keeper. Large, with small pit. Skin yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow.

Alexander. Medium size; skin greenish white, nearly covered with red; flesh juicy, sweet; partial cling; extra early.

Troth's Early. Small red; flesh white; good.

Mountain Rose. Large, round; skin white, nearly covered with rich red; flesh slightly pink, juicy subacid, good flavor; freestone.

Champion. A very early bearer, season at its home in Illinois being August 5. In size it is large, and in color white, with red cheek. In flavor delicious, the flesh being sweet, rich and juicy; freestone.

Crawford's Early. Very large, oblong; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, of excellent flavor; productive, popular; freestone.

Oldmixon Free. Large; creamy white, with red cheek; flesh white, but red at pit; tender, juicy, good flavor. One of the best; popular, reliable; freestone.

Crosby. Tree is low and spreading. Very hardy, productive. Fruit of medium size, slightly flattened. Bright yellow, streaked with crimson; flesh yellow with small pit; freestone.

Reeves' Favorite. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red at pit; good, juicy, rich, melting; freestone.

Stump the World. Large; white, with red cheek; juicy, quality very good; very productive, profitable; freestone.

Ward's Late. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, rich, good quality; valuable for market. Resembles Oldmixon Free, but ripens nearly a month later.

Chair's Choice. Large; deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, very firm; quality very fine; productive; desirable.

Globe. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flavor first-class; vigorous and productive; late.

Sneed. Very early, averaging 8 to 10 days ahead of Alexander; fully as large; red cheek; flesh white, very sweet and juicy; good flavor. A good shipper. Valuable.

Fox Seedling. Large; beautiful red cheek; flesh white; quality good; good shipper.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, quality excellent; juicy; good shipper; profitable for market.

Beer's Smock. Medium to large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow; a regular and productive bearer; a profitable late market sort.

Salway. Large; yellow, mottled with red; flesh yellow, quality fair.

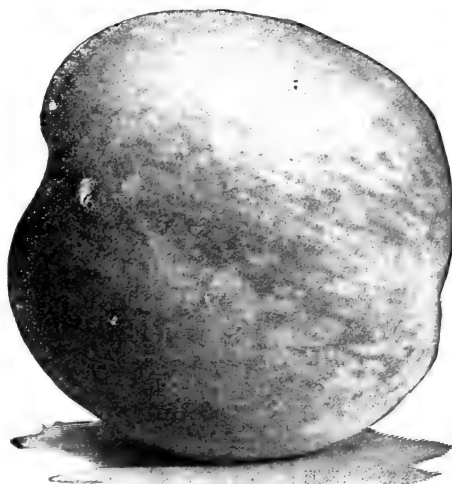
Wonderful. Large; rich yellow, largely covered with crimson; flesh yellow, rich and firm; productive, good grower; a good keeper; late.

Ford's Late. Large; white, sweet, solid, and of fine texture; very productive.

Lovett's White. Season very late; color pure white; very large; does not crack.

Late Heath Cling. Large; white, with blush; flesh white, firm; good quality; valuable; cling.

Crawford's Late. Very large; yellow, with deep red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich; good market variety. Tree vigorous; freestone.



Triumph Peach.

PEARS.

IMPERFECT FERTILIZATION. Kieffer, Bartlett, and some other varieties of Pears, when planted in a solid block by themselves, do not properly fertilize. To obviate this difficulty, other varieties should

be planted with them. We would recommend planting every tenth row with varieties which blossom at the same time. With Kieffer, would suggest planting Le Conte, Smith's Hybrid, Garber, etc. Another active agent in helping the spread of pollen is a hive of bees; we have many hives in one large orchard of Kieffer, which was planted before it became known that a Kieffer would not fertilize itself. The Bartlett and Anjou will fertilize each other. Seckel and Duchess are very satisfactory fertilizers for varieties which bloom at the same time.

NEW VARIETIES.

LYERLIE PEAR. A seedling of Bartlett. Originated in Illinois. Has been bearing for 13 years, and the original tree has lost only one crop during that time, and that was owing to late frosts. Medium to large size, smooth and handsome; flesh rich, spicy and of high quality, with little core and few seeds. Ripens six weeks before Bartlett. Tree is a good grower and apparently free from blight. Ships well, and does not rot at core. 1 year, 3 to 4 feet, \$2 each; 2 years, \$2.50 each.

ROSSNEY. A very handsome Pear. Hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks later than Bartlett. Large; skin creamy yellow with crimson blush. Flesh is tender, creamy and with no hard spots and an unusually small core. Flavor excellent. Worthy of trial. 2 years, 5 to 7 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

LONGWORTH'S NO. 1. A very hardy seedling Pear of recent introduction, from the northwest. Tree a strong, upright grower, apparently free from blight; an enormous bearer. Fruit medium to large, nearly round; skin yellow, with warm blush on the

sunny side; flesh rather coarse, juicy, sugary and of good flavor. Ripens from first to middle of September. 2 years, 5 to 7 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

HENRY. New; not yet fruited here. Claimed to be a large, bell-shaped Pear, sometimes measuring 5 inches long. A winter Pear; keeps until February with no more care than is required for keeping Ben Davis apples. When ripe they are bright yellow, having a flavor similar to Bartlett, but superior to it. No leaf or twig blight. Good bearer. Price, \$2 each.

GENERAL LIST OF STANDARD PEARS.

Plant 15 x 20, 145 Trees per Acre.

	Each	Doz.	100	1,000
Extra, 3 years	\$0 35	\$3 50	\$25 00	\$200 00
2 years, 5 to 6 feet.	25	2 50	20 00	180 00
2 years, 4 to 5 feet.	20	2 00	15 00	120 00

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Comet. We were the first to offer this very profitable early Pear, and, at the same time, planted lots of the trees. Now our trees annually bear a fine lot of handsome fruit, which sells in market at \$2 to \$3 per bushel. Some specimens weigh 15 ounces, and are as handsome as any colored plates we have ever seen. Tree is a strong, healthy grower, rather sprawling. Fruit medium to large; very attractive. Skin bright yellow, with brilliant red cheek. Very early.

Koonce. A valuable very early Pear, ripening its entire crop before the Early Harvest begins. Showy and of good quality. Medium to large; yellow with crimson cheek. Very showy; does not rot at core, and is an excellent shipper.

Early Harvest. Medium; very showy; quality poor. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. Very profitable. Early.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; very good; attractive; red cheek; good grower. Early.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, rich flavor, melting; good grower; white flesh, fine-grained, luscious. More generally popular than any other Pear. Medium.

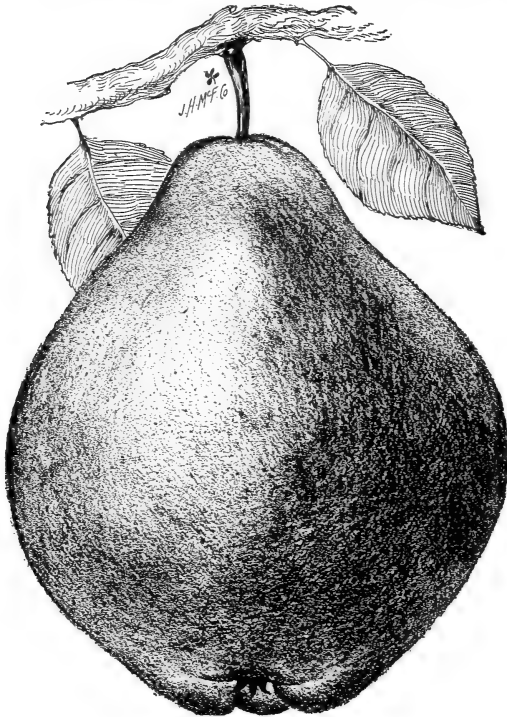
AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Flemish Beauty. Large, pale yellow, much russeted; rich; vigorous, productive, hardy. Fruit subject to cracking. Early autumn.

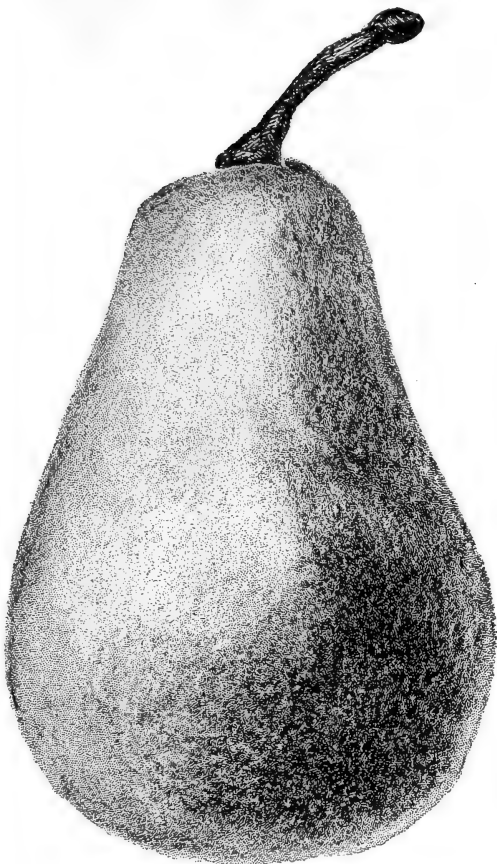
Beaure Clairgeau. Large; melting; a reliable variety; regular bearer; tree a stout grower.

Belle Lucrative. Large; melting; a reliable grower, abundant, regular bearer. Early autumn.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Large; melting, juicy and well flavored; tree a good grower. Succeeds best as a dwarf. Midautumn.



Rossney Pear.



Henry Pear. (See page 10.)

Le Conte. Fruit large, bell-shaped. Skin smooth, pale yellow; quality variable; very productive. Fruit sold for \$3.25 per barrel last season in New York. Tree a good thrifty, healthy, upright grower; in growth equal to Kieffer. Produces a good crop of fruit every year; is of the same class as Kieffer. Good judges of fruit rate Le Conte equal to California Bartlett. Le Conte is valuable to plant with Kieffer to insure perfect fertilization.

Howell. Medium; rich and juicy; fine fruit; good bearer; tree open grower. Late autumn.

Garber Hybrid. Just the Pear to pollinize the Kieffer. A seedling of Chinese Sand Pear; very vigorous and free from blight; very productive; fruit large, round, handsome, smooth, waxy yellow; excellent for canning and preserving.

Sheldon. Medium to large, roundish; yellow, somewhat russeted; a fine grower and productive; juicy, desirable. Late autumn.

Seckel. Small, yellowish russet; rich, melting, juicy, delicious; best quality; slow grower; free from blight.

Vermont Beauty. Very hardy and vigorous. Fruit somewhat resembles Seckel, ripening a little later; larger and more attractive.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large, juicy, melting, fine-grained; vigorous, productive, reliable; a regular and annual bearer. Early winter.

Lawrence. Medium sized; light yellow; sugary; good quality, reliable, productive. An early winter bearer.

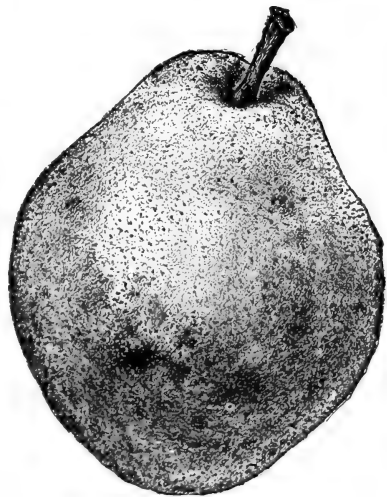
Vicar. Large, long; not always good quality, but desirable on account of its productiveness.

Kieffer. Tree remarkably vigorous, and an early and very prolific bearer; fruit is of good size, good color, good quality, and is a good variety for table or for market. Skin deep orange-yellow in the sun, with a few russet dots. Flesh whitish, a little coarse, juicy, half-melting, sweet; quality very good, partaking slightly of the Chinese Sand Pear. Ripens all of October and part of November. Begins to bear at three years. Trees ten years old will produce 10 bushels of fruit. As a fall Pear, there is no variety which has given such profitable returns. John S. Collins, formerly in the nursery business, an eminent horticulturist and a very extensive fruit-grower, was among the very first to offer the Kieffer Pear to the public. To show his faith in it, he planted by the thousands of trees, until he now has 100 acres of Kieffer, and, for his labor had, last season, 95,000 baskets of Kieffers, which sold at from \$1.50 to \$3.25 per barrel.

Lincoln Coreless. A strong, healthy grower, equaling Kieffer in this respect; hardy. The young trees are clean and thrifty growers. Free from blight, leaf-rust and mildew. The fruit is large, rich, luscious and juicy. The skin is of a rich golden tint and flesh yellow, mostly free from core and seeds. Late. A winter Pear. Keeps well.

DWARF PEARS.

Of Dwarfs we can furnish the following: Kieffer, Bartlett, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess. 15 cts. each, \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.



Kieffer Pear.

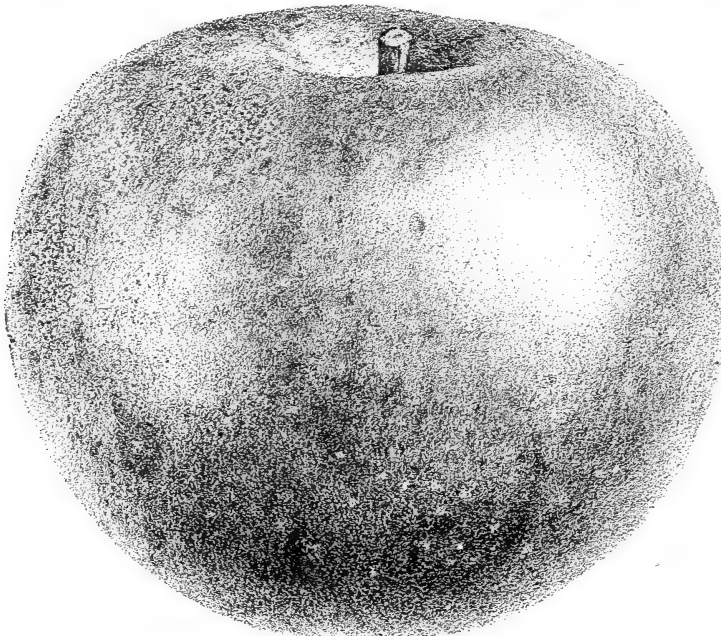
SPECIAL OFFER.

1 Paragon Chestnut, 1 Kieffer Pear, 1 Bartlett Pear and 1 Ben Davis Apple for \$1.25.

APPLE TREES.

Plant 30 feet apart, 48 trees per acre.

Now is a good time to replant the old Apple orchard—better yet, plant a new orchard, as the old one will soon be unprofitable and you will have no Apples on the farm. As a rule, the Apple tree is as hardy as



most of our native forest trees, and any soil that will produce good crops of grain and potatoes will be found to be adapted to the growth of healthy and vigorous Apple trees. We find the Apple crop is profitable.

Our faith in Apples is so strong that we recently planted 100 acres of Apple trees for orchard purposes.

NEW VARIETIES.

TRY THEM.

OHIO NONPAREIL. Remarkable for its large size, great beauty, and superb quality. Ordinary specimens weigh from 16 to 20 ounces. In color an intense scarlet, shaded with bright, glossy red, appearing among the dense foliage like glowing coals. Flesh rich yellow, smooth, of high quality, rich, sprightly, subacid. September. Price, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG.

Originated in Arkansas. It is a seedling of Winesap, which it resembles, but is superior to it in many ways. The tree is a strong grower, with long, fibrous roots; is a regular and abundant bearer. As a good winter Apple it is unsurpassed. It is large, deep red; subacid, very high flavored. The tree will fruit two years after planting, and holds the fruit well. Season from December to April. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

SUTTON'S BEAUTY. Origin, Worcester, Mass. Fruit large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh tender, subacid, good. Tree a free grower and productive; a valuable new Apple. January and February. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

STARR. The tree is a good healthy grower; comes into fruiting young; is an abundant and annual bearer; fruit large, pale green, frequently with blush; early, from July to September; good shipper; quality good for eating and cooking. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$30 per 100.

BISMARCK. This valuable new Apple, wherever grown, has proved a most astonishing revelation, not only in high quality, but also in hardiness, and especially in earliness of fruiting. Suitable for hot climates as well as cold. The color of the fruit is a beautiful golden yellow, and its size the largest. The trees are profuse bearers; one-year grafts will produce specimens of fruits. In season it is early, but will keep until March. Very delicious and a very good cooking Apple. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$30 per 100.

GENERAL LIST OF APPLES.

	Each	100	1,000
2 years, 4 to 5 feet	\$ 0 18	\$15 00	\$130 00
2 years, 5 to 7 feet	20	18 00	150 00

SUMMER APPLES.

Yellow Transparent. Skin clear white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; early.

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow, tender; early.

Sweet Bough. Large; pale yellow; tender, sweet; early.

Red Astrachan. Large; crimson; rather acid; very early; good for cooking.

Hagloe. Large; mealy; early to medium; productive, profitable; good cooking Apple.

AUTUMN APPLES.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Good size; yellow, striped red; juicy, subacid; productive, mid-autumn.

Red Bietigheimer. Very large; bright red all over; rich, subacid; productive.

Orange Pippin. Good size; golden yellow; productive, profitable, medium.

Maiden Blush. Large; beautiful blush cheek; early autumn.

Gravenstein. Large; yellow striped; beautiful; tender; subacid; profitable market sort.



Ben Davis Apple.

AUTUMN APPLES, continued.

Fall Pippin. Large; yellow, tender; mid-autumn.

Plum Cider. A beautiful variety; ripens about September 15 to 25. Is a good shipper and keeper; the flesh is fine-grained and of good quality; in color it is a fine yellow, splashed with red.

WINTER APPLES.

Baldwin. Large; bright red; crisp; juicy, rich; productive, popular.

Ben Davis. Large; handsome, striped; valuable late keeper; prolific; quality rather poor.

Fallawater. Large; greenish yellow; productive; good keeper, profitable. Reliable, and of delicious flavor.

Gano. Attractive; flesh pale yellow; tender, mild, subacid; good keeper; annual bearer.

Newtown Pippin. Medium, greenish yellow; fine quality, and a good keeper; juicy, crisp, of delicious flavor.

King of Tompkins County. Large, striped red and yellow; one of the best; profitable.

Northern Spy. Large; greenish yellow, striped red; juicy, rich. Tree a rapid grower, great bearer. One of the finest late-keeping Apples.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, greenish yellow; tender, juicy, good, acid; productive, profitable.

Smith's Cider. Medium size; greenish white, striped with red; productive, profitable, reliable.

Wealthy. Medium size; red, with white streaks; quality good; tree good grower, hardy, early bearer.

Rambo. Medium size; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavor. Tree a good grower; productive, profitable.

Grimes' Golden. Medium size; yellow; of high quality, rich, tender. Tree hardy and vigorous, very productive, profitable.

Cooper's Redling. Large, red, showy, crisp, rich, acid. Tree a good grower, productive, profitable; regular annual bearer; good keeper.

Rome Beauty. Large, pale yellow, shaded with red; tender, juicy, good; profitable.

York Imperial (Johnson's Fine Winter). Medium to large; white, shaded crimson; crisp, juicy, subacid; fine quality; very productive.

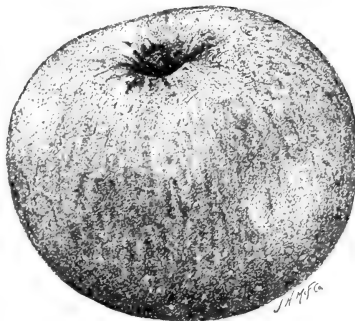
CRAB APPLES.

20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Hyslop. Large; deep crimson; most beautiful. October.

Transcendent. Large; red, showy; excellent. September and October.

Red Siberian. Small; tree a good grower; bears early; handsome.



Newtown Pippin. (Size reduced.)

CHERRY TREES.

For best Results Plant Cherry Trees 20 feet apart, 107 Trees to the Acre.

Cherries will thrive on most any soil not springy and wet. Very little pruning is necessary.

MERCER. A Heart variety; very dark red and early; very productive, good grower and hardy; larger than Black Tartarian; flavor very fine. Good shipper, and commands highest prices; does not rot. The introducers claim for this variety that it is the finest Heart Cherry they have ever seen, and decidedly different from anything before known. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

DIKEMAN. The latest ripening sweet Cherry known, hence commands highest prices. Large, black, and of fine quality; handsome. Very prolific; a good keeper and shipper. Originated in Michigan. 3 to 4 feet, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 6 feet, 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

GENERAL LIST OF CHERRIES.

	Each	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet . . .	\$0 25	\$20 00	\$180 00
4 to 6 feet . . .	35	30 00	250 00

HEART AND BIGARREAU SWEET VARIETIES.

Black Tartarian. An old, popular variety. Large; black; heart-shaped, tender, sweet, good. Early.

Governor Wood. Large, roundish, depressed at stem; yellow, with red cheek; tender, rich, delicious; very fine, productive. Early.

Oxheart. Large, light, with red cheek; solid, meaty, rich, excellent.

Napoleon Bigarreau. Fruit very large, pale yellow, with bright red cheek; firm, productive. Mid-season.

Yellow Spanish. Large, heart-shaped; pale yellow, with bright red cheek; firm, juicy, rich, high flavor; fine quality; tree vigorous, productive. Mid-season.

Windsor. The tree is vigorous, hardy, and an early and good bearer. The Cherries are heart-shaped, dark purple or nearly black; the flesh is quite firm, fine in texture and rich in flavor. Ripens early.

DUKE AND MORELLO SOUR VARIETIES.

Early Richmond. Medium; red, juicy, acid, sprightly. A valuable variety on account of earliness and productiveness. It will hang a long time on the tree. Excellent for cooking and pies.

Olivet. A variety of French origin. Large, globular; deep red, glossy; tender, rich, subacid; good bearer.

Montmorency. Large; bright, shining red; acid; late; valuable. Larger than Early Richmond. Hardy and productive.

May Duke. Large, deep red, melting, juicy, rich; very fine; popular, productive, reliable.

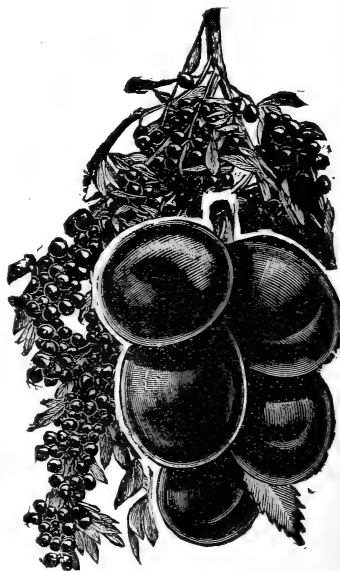
Dyehouse. Resembles both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; an early and sure bearer; ripens before Early Richmond.

DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY.

Fruit is jet black when ripe, and in size averages somewhat larger than the English Morello. Its flavor is similar to that of the sweet cherries. The introducer says: "I could sell wagon loads of these Cherries at 10 cents per quart. I have had young trees loaded down with fruit at two years from seed. They have never failed to bear fruit every year; late frosts never affect them. Ripens when all others are gone; would grace any lawn when in blossom; the fruit is more easily pitted than other Cherries. The shrub is hardy, and a good bearer at two years old. The plants are of bushy habit, growing from 2 to 4 feet high. The branches are bent to the ground with fruit." 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. \$10 per 100.



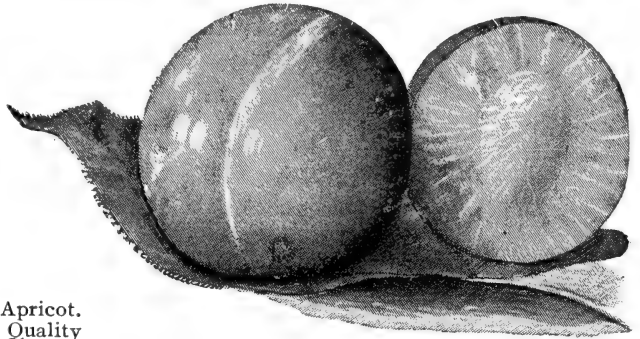
Windsor Cherry.



Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry.

APRICOTS.

The Apricot is a fruit somewhat intermediate between the peach and the plum. The tree is a round-headed, spreading grower, with dark, somewhat peach-like bark and very broad or almost circular leaves. The fruit, which generally ripens in advance of both the peach and plum, is peach-like in shape and color, with a smoother skin, rich yellow flesh, and large flat stone. The flesh is commonly less juicy than that of the peach, and, as a rule, perhaps of higher quality. The ideal soil for the Apricot seems to be the one which is deep and dry, and of a loamy or gravelly character. The rolling, loamy lands which are well adapted to apples seem to be well adapted to the Apricot, if the exposure and location are right.



NEW VARIETIES.

EARLY MOORPARK. The earliest large Apricot. Tree thrifty and healthy. A big cropper. Quality of fruit good. Attractive in appearance, being yellow, with brilliant red cheek. Luscious, somewhat resembling a peach, but maturing about three weeks earlier. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HARRIS HARDY. Extract from *The Rural New-Yorker*: "The Harris Apricot, a native seedling from central New York, is being largely grown there for commercial purposes, and is a marked success. The fruit is fully as large as the best Apricots grown in California, and so much better in quality as to make and hold a place in the market against the very best from California. If people want to grow Apricots for home use or market, Harris Hardy is the one best suited to the situation." 30 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

IMPROVED RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100

Catherine. Early; fruit small; slightly oblong, globular; deep rich orange, with dull red cheek; rather dry in flesh, quality fair; freestone. Average fruit measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference.

Budd. About the same as Catherine in season, oblong in shape; light orange in color, very faint blush; flesh moderately juicy, with a sweet peach flavor; partial cling. Very good quality, but small.

Nicholas. A little later than Budd. Fruit larger and fairer than Budd, oblong and more or less flattened; flesh juicy and sweet; freestone.

Gibb. Three or four days later than Catherine,

somewhat larger, oblong and flattened; color light lemon or white yellow, with only a trace of color in the cheek; flesh juicy, somewhat acid; freestone.

Alexis. A good cropper; fruit yellow with red cheek; large, rich, luscious.

Alexander. About a week later than Catherine and Budd; fruit small, oblong and flattened; orange-yellow with faint blush; flesh firm and rather coarse.

JAPAN APRICOTS.

Japan Apricots are said to excel American or Russian varieties in vigor of growth, hardiness and quality. 50 cts. each, 3 for \$1.

Hubbard, Gold Dust, Bougoume.

QUINCES.

Plant 12 feet apart, 302 trees per acre. They should be thoroughly sprayed during the fruiting season.

	Each	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet	\$0 20	\$15 00	\$120 00
4 to 5 feet	25	18 00	150 00

Champion. Hardy; prolific, bears young; fruit large, showy, yellow, tender.

Meech's Prolific. Good grower, productive, bears young; fruit large, yellow, showy.

Orange. Large, golden yellow; good quality, profitable.

Rea's Mammoth. Tree strong grower; fruit large and showy; productive.

NECTARINES.

Culture same as for the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is liable to the attacks of curculio, and must be sprayed as soon as the blossoms fall and again every two weeks during May and June. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Early Newington. Large; pale green, with patches of red; sweet and good; rich flavor. Cling-stone. Early autumn.

Early Violet. Medium; yellowish green; high-flavored. Free. Late summer.

MULBERRIES.

Downing. Fine foliage and luscious fruit. Begins bearing when about 4 or 5 years of age. Bears for 3 months; fruit large and of good quality. Leaves excellent for silkworms. 4 to 6 feet, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Russian. Quite hardy and of rapid growth; a good shade tree. Fruit rather small. 4 to 6 feet, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

PLUM TREES.

Plums are now coming to the front. Japan Plums are being studied, and some of them are very promising. They are especially vigorous growers, and begin bearing young—two important points in their favor. The curculio has a less effect upon them, the eggs failing to hatch and produce the destructive grub.



Wickson Plum.

One-year-old trees but 2 feet high are sometimes white with bloom, and set heavily with fine, large Plums. The fruit is large, showy, beautiful, very juicy, and of a delicious sweetness. The Japanese Plums are long keepers, even when fully colored and grown; some varieties will keep nearly two weeks. Plums require little care except to prevent curculio and black-knot. Plant in orchards 12 x 18 feet, 201 trees to the acre.

NEW VARIETIES.

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet	\$0 30	\$3 00	\$20 00
4 to 5 feet	35	3 50	25 00

JAPANESE TYPE.

WICKSON. Mr. Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, Cal., considers this the best of all his cross-bred Plums, and offered the original tree for \$2,500. Mr. Burbank's description is as follows: Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson-purple; flesh firm, yellow, juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; quality best. An excellent keeper. Follows Burbank immediately in season.

GOOD STANDARD PLUMS.

	Each	100	1,000
3 to 4 feet	\$0 20	\$18 00	\$150 00
4 to 6 feet	25	20 00	180 00

JAPAN VARIETIES.

Willard. A variety of great merit on account of its extreme earliness. Fruit of medium size, round, dark red, splashed with yellow; quality fair; flesh firm, yellow and sweet; does not adhere to stone.

Abundance (Yellow-Fleshed Botan). Medium in size (or large when thinned), varying from nearly spherical to distinctly sharp-pointed; ground color rich yellow, overlaid on the sunny side with dots and splashes of red; nearly bluish red on the opposite side; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet; of good quality when well ripened. A strong-growing, upright tree, with narrow leaves and a tendency to overbear. The branches of even very young trees are bent to the earth with fruit, which often requires thinning.

Burbank. Medium to rather large upon thinned trees, roundish conical in form; orange-yellow, overlaid with red; flesh firm, meaty, yellow, rich, sugary. From two to four weeks later than Abundance. Exceedingly productive; one of the best of the Japans.

Kelsey Japan. A good grower and free from disease. Fruit large, greenish yellow, solid, rich and juicy. Valuable for canning or evaporating. July to August.

Bailey Japan. Fruit almost as large as Kelsey, nearly globular, and overspread with light cherry-red color; tree a prolific bearer, upright and vigorous grower. Fruit ripens fully 15 days after Wild Goose, or just after Burbank, and a little ahead of Satsuma.

Satsuma. Size medium to rather large, broadly conical; color very dark and dull red all over, with greenish dots; flesh firm, blood-red, rather coarse and acid, fair to good in quality; excellent for canning and preserving; mid-season; productive.

Prunus Simoni, or Apricot Plum. Fruit large, flattened; flesh yellow, fine-grained and very firm; an excellent fruit.

Ogon. Medium to large; round; golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; quality good; free-stone. Tree of vigorous growth.

OTHER VARIETIES.

Spaulding. Claimed to be curculio-proof. The tree is a thrifty grower, with rich, dark foliage. The fruit is large, of yellowish green color; flesh pale yellow, very firm and sweet; stone small and parts readily from the flesh. A most excellent variety for canning. Ripens middle of August.

Shipper's Pride. Productive; fruit large, good quality; a good shipper.

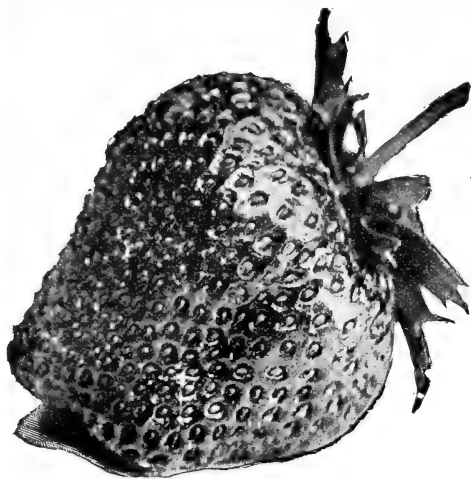
Wild Goose. Large; bright red; juicy, sweet, good quality; very showy, profitable. Season middle of June.

German Prune. Fruit oval in shape, nearly two inches long, of good quality; hangs well on tree, and is firm and sweet.

Lombard. Very productive; one of the best and most reliable for market. Color violet-red; medium size, juicy and good. Adheres to stone. Flesh rich and tender.

STRAWBERRIES.

The Strawberry delights in good, rich, moist soil, but will grow on any soil which is capable of raising good general crops. By planting early, medium and late varieties, the grower is supplied with fruit during the entire Strawberry season. Plants set in the late summer or fall, under favorable circumstances, will produce fruit the following season. They must, however, be planted early, in first-class soil. There are two systems of planting largely followed; viz., "hill" and "matted row." Those who wish to grow large, fine fruit, use the former; while if quantity is to be preferred to quality, the matted row system is preferable. In hill culture, plant 15 inches apart each way, in beds 4 feet wide, with alleys of 2 feet between them. For matted rows, plant 1 foot apart, in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, for varieties which make plants freely; for other varieties, 3 feet will answer.



Nick Ohmer.

It is well for all to test the new varieties for themselves by setting a few plants, say a dozen or 25 of each sort. They can then judge for themselves which are best adapted to their soil, and do not have to depend upon the word of others; for the varieties which do well in one part of the country may be a total failure somewhere else. Select the variety which is best in your locality.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS, and our beds for the spring of 1901 are first-class in every respect. We have planted largely, and will dig up whole beds if the demand warrants it.

Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized. Plant one row of a staminate variety to every three rows of a pistillate variety.

Below we give correct descriptions of Strawberries as they have succeeded on our own grounds.

NEW VARIETIES.

NICK OHMER. New. The plant is very large and strong, sending out plenty of very strong runners. It is probably not surpassed in healthy, vigorous growth and great productiveness by any variety. It has a perfect blossom. The fruit is very large,—a giant among Strawberries. It is never misshapen. Its only departure from the regular roundish conical form is when, under high culture, it is somewhat triangular. It is dark, glossy red, firm, and of excellent flavor. 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

EMPEROR. A large bright berry, an excellent cropper. Berries of good form. Bound to become a general favorite. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

NEW YORK is large in plant and fruit. Fruit of regular form, conical, of good color and flavor. It has every appearance of becoming valuable. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

EXCELSIOR. This is a valuable, early, perfect blossoming Strawberry. Large, fine color; vigorous plant; firm, productive and desirable for home use or for market. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

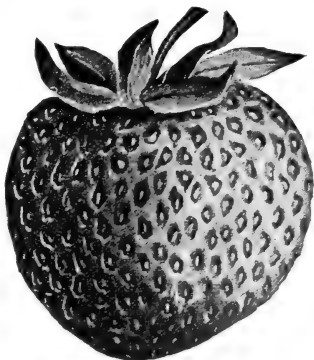
SEAFORD. (P.) Very large, firm, deep, bright, glossy red; of excellent quality. It ripens its crop much faster than Bubach and several days earlier, thus commanding higher prices. Seaford is a deep, rich red to the center and very solid. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

McKINLEY. Plants very vigorous and healthy, producing heavy crops of large, dark red, firm berries of good form. Season medium. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

OCEAN CITY. A late variety which requires good, rich soil. Will not succeed on light land, but with good care produces very fine berries, which will keep for a week after being picked. Foliage is healthy, leaves are green, and fruit-stems heavy; no rust. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Brandywine. In this Strawberry the plant is remarkably vigorous, large, and as hardy and healthy as any ever set out. It sends out many strong runners, and produces fruit in abundance. It has a perfect blossom, and its fruit colors all over as well as the best. Its season is rather late, and every berry usually comes to maturity. It has a large green calyx that adds to the attractiveness of the fruit. The berries are very large, nearly always of regular, conical form; color bright, glossy red, which extends to the center; flesh firm, and of very excellent quality. The seeds are but slightly imbedded, which, with its firmness, will enable it to bear carrying to a distant market. Its great productiveness, large size, beauty of form and color, firmness and high quality will make it a desirable variety for any purpose. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.



Brandywine.

STRAWBERRIES, continued.

Bubach No. 5. (P.) One of the best varieties we have. In productiveness unsurpassed. Noted for its uniform and large size. The plant is hardy and the leaves endure hot sun, as it is a very robust variety; does not rust. It does not require petting of any sort, but produces berries of first-rate quality without much care. The berry is meaty, bright red, moderately firm. It will pay to plant Bubach No. 5 for garden use or near-by market. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Crescent. (P.) A very productive berry, bearing profusely even under neglect. The berries are of medium size, rather tart; not so firm as some, but excellent for a near-by market on account of its great productiveness. Fruit colors on all sides at once; a great cropper; early. 25 cts. per doz., 50 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Enormous. (P.) A very large and beautiful scarlet berry; quality good; firm and of good shape. The plant is very strong and vigorous, with leaves of dark, glossy green. Is generally esteemed one of the most promising new Strawberries for home use and market. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Gandy. One of the best late berries. Plant a good, strong, healthy grower; berry large, firm, regular, bright in color; quality good. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Glen Mary. An exceedingly attractive berry, as large as Sharpless. Color bright, glossy crimson, and so handsome as to bring the highest price in market; moderately firm, and fine in flavor. The plant is vigorous and healthy, very productive, and the berries maintain their large size until the close of the season. A first-class berry. 60 cts. per doz., \$1.10 per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Governor Hoard. Fruit large, bright, of good quality; firm; a good shipper; valuable; midseason. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Greenville. (P.) Berries large, of good quality. Plants very productive, vigorous and free from rust. Medium to late. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Haverland. (P.) The smallest plants bear abundantly. Fruit long, large, light red, very attractive; moderately firm; ripens all over. Early. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Lady Thompson. Very early, large; a perfect bloomer, good grower and shipper. Season is long,

and berries hold size to the last. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Marshall. Plant is large and strong; very prolific; 110 berries have been counted on a single plant. The fruit is handsome and attractive; very large, 14 berries having been known to fill a quart box. Of perfect form; dark crimson when fully ripe, but colors all over a light crimson before ripe, and is thus valuable for market. Quality and flavor excellent. It will produce fruit for 25 days' picking. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Michel's Early. Unusually early. Berries bright scarlet, conical, of excellent quality. Resists frost, drought and rust. One of the best berries to fertilize all pistillate sorts. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Parker Earle. Robust, enduring hot, dry weather better than most varieties. Will thrive on light soil, is a good grower and cropper. Berries large, firm, good. Early to medium. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Saunders. Plant large, vigorous, free from rust, productive; fruit large, deep, glossy red, with sprightly flavor. Midseason. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Sharpless. The plant is exceedingly large, vigorous, free from rust. Fruit moderately firm, good. Midseason. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Timbrell. (P.) One of the latest. Productive, hardy, healthy; a good shipper. Fruit large; flavor excellent. One of the best for home use. 50 cts. per doz., 80 cts. per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Warfield No. 2. (P.) Vigorous, producing many plants; very productive. Fruit medium to large, of good flavor, dark red; firm, very good shipper; does well under ordinary culture. Midseason. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

William Belt. Berries large, conical, rather long, regular in outline; bright red, glossy; quality good, moderately firm; plants vigorous, healthy and quite prolific. It is of good quality, and will sell well in any fancy market. 50 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Woolverton. Strong, healthy grower; sends out many runners; productive. Seems to be universally successful. Fruit large, resembling Bubach in form. 40 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

RASPBERRIES.

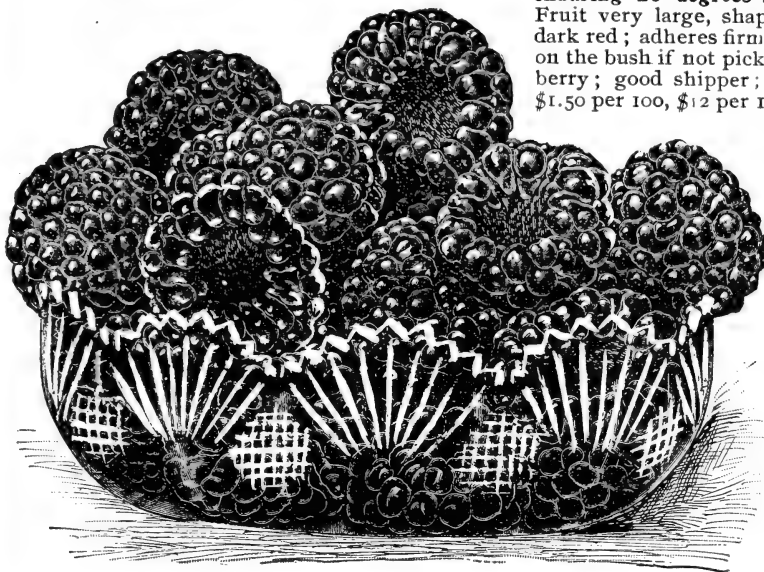
Any ground capable of raising good general crops is suitable for Raspberries, or they may be grown at a profit in young orchards. Red Raspberries, for field culture, should be planted in rows 7 feet apart and 2 feet apart in the rows; for garden culture, 4 x 5 feet. The canes should be cut back within a few inches of the ground immediately after planting. In pruning the bearing canes, cut back, on an average, half their length. Old canes should be cut out in spring. Blackcaps can be treated much the same way.

NEW VARIETIES.

CUMBERLAND. New. Not yet fruited here, but the originator has given it a thorough trial. He calls it "the business Blackcap." The plant is hardy, and wonderfully productive, producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. The fruit is very large, berries measuring from $\frac{7}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch in diameter. In quality similar to Gregg. It is firm, thus being a good shipper. In season it follows Souhegan and precedes Gregg. The Cumberland is a strong, vigorous grower, free from disease. 8 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., \$4 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

ROYAL CHURCH. A new Raspberry of merit, which originated in Ohio as a chance seedling. Berry large, dark crimson, firm and of good quality. Flavor exceedingly delicious, aromatic and sprightly; outsells other varieties in the market. It is excellent for canning, jellies, jams, etc. The canes are large, making a fine bush; the thorns are few and small, the berries do not crumble in picking, have very few seeds; the canes are perfectly hardy. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

COLUMBIAN. A seedling of Cuthbert, grown near Gregg Blackcap Raspberry, and believed to be a cross between the two. It propagates from the tips, and never suckers from the roots. It is a most vigorous grower, canes 10 to 16 feet in length, and often over an inch in diameter. It is very hardy, enduring 28 degrees below zero without harm. Fruit very large, shape somewhat conical, color dark red; adheres firmly to the stem, and will dry on the bush if not picked. A most delicious table berry; good shipper; prolific. 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.



Munger Raspberries.

Plant is very hardy and vigorous, and has few thorns. In season medium to very late. Berries firm, of bright red color. Remain on the bush longer than any others, and can be shipped long distances. Very productive; of excellent quality." 6 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

MUNGER. A seedling of Shaffer's Colossal. Late; larger than Gregg, of better quality, somewhat firmer, making it a better shipper, and a few days later in ripening. Color jet black. Canes vigorous, very productive. Mr. E. Y. Teas, the well-known Indiana pomologist, states that he considers it the best and most profitable Blackcap Raspberry in cultivation. 35 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

MILLER. Bush stout, healthy grower; not so tall as Cuthbert, rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well calculated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with which it loads itself. Berry large, holding size until end of season, round, bright red, does not fade; core small; does not crumble, firm; flavor rich; very early and prolific; does not winter-kill. 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

LOUDON. New Red Raspberry from Wisconsin. E. S. Carman, of *The Rural New-Yorker*, says: "It is the best Red Raspberry in existence.

STANDARD RASPBERRIES.

Cuthbert. This is the leading red Raspberry. It is very productive, a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage; strong and hardy. Fruit is dark red, firm, of good quality. Season medium to very late. Excellent for field or garden use; a good shipper. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Golden Queen. A yellow Raspberry, seedling of the Cuthbert. It is very productive and hardy. Berry is of large size, beautiful color and excellent quality; medium to late, and continues long in bearing. An excellent garden berry. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Marlboro. This is one of the largest red Raspberries. Bright scarlet in color and of excellent flavor. It is a good shipper. Canes large, strong; foliage dark green; hardy, productive; ripens early. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Gregg. This we consider the best late Blackcap. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower; on good soil and with proper care it produces profusely large berries, which are firm, meaty and of fine flavor. It is a profitable market berry. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Souhegan and Tyler are similar, very early Blackcaps. They ripen their entire crop in 10 or 12 days. The canes are hardy and vigorous, the foliage healthy and free from rust. A wonderfully productive variety. The fruit is of good

size, jet-black, firm, and of good, sweet, pleasant flavor; a good shipper. With us it has proved very profitable. 25 cts. per doz., 90 cts. per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Hansell. The earliest red Raspberry. Profitable on account of its extreme earliness, bright, attractive color, and firmness. Berries of medium size, bright crimson, good quality and firm. Does not continue the season very long, though so good a variety. 15c. per doz., 90c. per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Shaffer's Colossal. A very large berry, of a dull purplish, unattractive color, medium in firmness, and of such fine flavor that it is unrivalled for table use and for canning. The plant is hardy and very productive. Season late. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Turner. Hardy, vigorous, productive, early. Fruit large, bright red; one of the best for home use. Too soft for market. 25 cts. per doz., 90 cts. per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Ohio. (Cap.) A strong grower, hardy, productive. Berries large, firm, of good quality; shining black. Season medium. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Mammoth Cluster. (Cap.) Plant good, strong, healthy grower; hardy, productive. Fruit medium size, sweet, firm. Good for shipping or for table use. Produces fruit in fine clusters. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

BLACKBERRIES.

Our **Blackberry plants** are grown from root-cuttings planted in the spring, and **have cross-roots** (a piece of root on each side of the stem), which render them more desirable than sucker plants, which have only a side root. Culture same as for red raspberries.

NEW VARIETIES.

RATHBUN. A variety of great value. The berries are mammoth, jet black, very glossy, of permanent color, are without core, extra fine in flavor. Firm, sweet and luscious, and ships well. The

plants sucker but little, make a strong upright main cane, from which are produced numerous long, drooping branches, which reach to the ground and root easily. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

ELDORADO. This berry seems to be very hardy, not being injured in Minnesota. Very productive; of fine quality, very sweet; without core. H. E. Van Deman, late U. S. Pomologist, writes: "This is just what we want, and I am delighted with the variety. The berries have no core and are as sweet and delicious as any Blackberry I ever tasted grown under the most favorable circumstances. Since my boyhood I have gathered wild berries in many states, but never have I tasted anything to equal those specimens of Eldorado." 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

CHILD'S TREE, or TOPSY. The introducer of this Blackberry describes it as follows; "For a Blackberry it is the largest, finest-flavored and most prolific. It grows from 5 to 7 feet high, branching freely. The berries are of enormous size, borne in great clusters, which begin to ripen



Rathbun Blackberry.

in July. They are exceedingly sweet, juicy, and delicious, melting in the mouth, without a particle of hard core. Its delicate flavor, great productiveness and enormous size make it very valuable for family use." 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

STANDARD VARIETIES.

Erie. This is a hardy, vigorous grower, and quite productive. Foliage clean and free from rust. Fruit large and of good quality. The weight of 102 average size berries was one pound. 60 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Wilson's Early. Good market variety; berry very large, sweet and good. It is a regular and prolific bearer. Early. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Early Harvest. A strong, healthy grower, very early cropper, productive; fruit is small, bright, glossy black; is a good shipper. Succeeds best with us on sandy soil. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$6 per 1,000.

Early Cluster. Continues to be our most profitable market Blackberry. The berries are of medium size and of best quality, melting, and have no hard core, as Wilson's Early and some other sorts have. Buyers in market who get them once want them again. Ripens early and produces a whole crop in a short time. The bushes are hardy. It is also a regular annual bearer. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Kittatinny. At one time this was the most popular of all Blackberries. It is still first-rate for garden use, and in some localities for market. Berries large; canes strong in growth; productive; winter-kills north of New York City. Medium to late. 40 cts. per doz., \$1.25 per 100, \$7 per 1,000.

Minnewaski. Hardy, productive, growth of cane strong; free from disease; berries large, early, good. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Snyder. An old, well-known variety. Very hardy; will endure severe cold without injury. Good quality for market purposes. Medium size; no sour, hard core; few thorns. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Stone's Hardy. Originated in Wisconsin, and is very hardy, sweet and productive, weighing its strong canes low with its burden of fruit; larger than Snyder. Suitable for a cold climate. 60 cts. per doz., \$1.75 per 100, \$12 per 1,000.

Taylor. Very hardy and productive; berries large, and of fine flavor; canes of strong growth and ironclad hardness. Season medium. 50 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000.

Wilson Junior. Very productive; fruit large, sweet, good; medium hardy. Very similar to Wilson's Early. 40 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

DEWBERRIES.

Lucretia. An old reliable sort. Ripens as early as any Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome, of a shining jet black, and of first quality; not liable to winter-kill. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

Premo. Much like Lucretia, but very distinct and exceedingly early, being 7 to 10 days ahead, and all cleaned off when Lucretia is beginning. Quality and size uniform—was found in a Lucretia patch. 50 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100.

JAPANESE WINEBERRY.

This interesting fruit belongs to the Raspberry family and is a splendid grower; hardy, and very prolific. The canes are covered with purplish red hair. The fruit is borne in clusters, and each berry is at first tightly enveloped by a large calyx, forming a sort of bur, which is also covered with purplish red hair so thickly as to present the appearance of moss rose buds. When the fruit matures, this bud pops open and displays the fruit. In color it is a bright red, and the plant is beautiful. Very productive. Berry is firm, thus being a good shipper. In season very late, ripening after all other Raspberries are gone. 30 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

JAPANESE GOLDEN MAYBERRY.

Ripens its fruit before Strawberries. The earliest Raspberry ever known. The berries are of golden straw color, as large as Cuthbert, and ripen here in April, a month before Hansell, before strawberries, and before the earliest of the standard Raspberries of the past have hardly awakened from their winter rest. The bushes are distinct from all others, growing like trees, 6 to 8 feet high, with spreading tops, and all along the branches large, white, bell-shaped blossoms are pendent, which are soon followed by the great, sweet, glossy, golden, semi-translucent berries. The plants, when well established, will surprise one with their abundance of fruit. 12 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

STRAWBERRY-RASPBERRY.

This is an entirely new fruit, both in habit of growth and form of fruit. Bushes grow 1 to 3 feet high, and are covered with Raspberries in the shape of Strawberries. They are upright in manner of setting. Perfectly hardy; bound to become a valuable addition in the fruit line. It is very productive. 20 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$8 per 1,000.

LOGAN BERRY.

A hybrid—a Raspberry-Blackberry. This novel fruit is the result of planting the seeds of raspberry and blackberry plants which blossomed at the same time, and beside each other. The vine or cane is entirely unlike either the blackberry or the raspberry. It is an exceedingly strong grower, with leaves somewhat resembling a raspberry. The fruit is as large as the largest blackberry. Color a dark, bright red. It partakes of the flavors of both the blackberry and the raspberry, having a very mild, pleasant, vinous flavor, delightful to the taste, not found in any other fruit, but peculiar to this alone. The vines are enormous bearers, and the fruit begins to ripen very early, being nearly gone before blackberries and raspberries become plentiful. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000.



Red Jacket Gooseberry.

CURRENTS.

Currents will grow and pay well if planted on good, rich ground and kept properly cultivated. They begin ripening in raspberry season, and follow it several weeks. If desired, they may remain on the bushes several days after maturing without injury to the fruit. If the currant worm appears, use land plaster and Paris green while dew is on the leaves. Trim out the old wood as soon as it begins to decay. Plant 4 feet apart in rows, and 5 feet apart between the rows. No crop will yield so great returns for so little labor as the Currant.

NEW VARIETIES.

PRESIDENT WILDER. As large as Fay's Prolific; bunch longer; much less acid, ripening ten days later; unexcelled both for table and market; in color much more attractive than Fay's. "In size of bunch and berry, color and quality of fruit, the Wilder is much superior to Fay's Prolific."—*Cultivator and Country Gentleman*. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

MOORE'S RUBY. Not so large as Wilder; later in ripening; very sweet, and hangs in good condition very late, hence fine for table or family use; the least acid of any red Currant. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

PRINCE ALBERT. Large, and the most productive of all Currents. Color bright and attractive; quite acid; unsurpassed for jelly on account of its good size, thin skin and great quantity of highly flavored juice. Bunches short to medium in length. Valuable as a late market Currant. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

POMONA. The Pomona Currant has the greatest actual acreage yield on record, proving it to be a most profitable market variety. While not the largest, yet it is of good size and always attracts the buyer in market. It is a beautiful clear, bright, almost transparent red, has but few and small seeds, and is much less acid than any of the common sorts. 1-yr., 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$10 per 100, \$75 per 1,000; 2-yr., 15 cts. each, \$1.25 per doz., \$12 per 100, \$100 per 1,000.

RED CROSS. A new Currant of merit. Clusters are large, sometimes measuring 5 or 6 inches in length; fruit is large and of good quality, a shade darker than Fay; mild, subacid for a red Currant. Plant vigorous and productive. Averages larger than Fay or Cherry, and is sweeter than most other varieties; clusters are longer and size of berries holds out larger to the end of the cluster than Fay. Profitable. 1-yr., 60 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100; 2-yr., \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100.

GENERAL LIST.

Cherry. A large red Currant; bunches short; plants are very vigorous and productive. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yr., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

North Star. Productive, hardy; berry is about the size of the Cherry Currant, but branches are very large; fruit less acid than the ordinary sorts. 1-yr., 60 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000; 2-yr., 90 cts. per doz., \$6.50 per 100, \$60 per 1,000.

Victoria. A profitable late variety, bearing profusely long bunches of large berries; fruit light red, of good quality. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yr., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Red Dutch. Fruit medium size, bunches large; productive; a profitable market berry. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yr., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Crandall. A tall, strong, healthy grower; productive. Fruit large; highly esteemed for culinary purposes. A native American black Currant. 1-yr., \$1 per doz., \$7 per 100; 2-yr., \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

White Grape. Large, sweet, of good quality, white; plant is vigorous and productive. 1-yr., 25 cts. per doz., \$1.50 per 100, \$10 per 1,000; 2-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000.

La Versailles. Very large, red; bunch longer than that of the Cherry, which it resembles; handsome, productive. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yr., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Fay's Prolific. Fruit large, bright red, of good quality, less acid than the Cherry Currant. 1-yr., 50 cts. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yr., 75 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.



Red Cross Currant.



White Grape Currant.

GRAPES.

Grapes are planted anywhere and everywhere—to trail over the sides of houses, on arbors, sheltering paths, fences, etc.; even people who live in the crowded parts of cities may have them.

Champion. Black. Bunch medium to large; berries large, skin thick, flesh juicy, somewhat pulpy, with foxy flavor; vine very rank, vigorous grower, hardy, very productive. Very early and a very popular Grape. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Concord. Black. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, skin tender, flesh juicy, sweet; vine strong grower, hardy, healthy and productive. Medium. 1-yr., 4c. each, 40c. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Delaware. Red. Bunch small, compact; berries small, skin thin but firm, flesh juicy, sweet; Requires good culture. Medium. 1-yr., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Niagara. White. Bunch large, handsome, sometimes shouldered, compact; berries large, skin thin but tough; flesh sweet and of good quality; good shipper; vine vigorous grower and very productive. Medium early and hangs on the vine after ripening. 1-yr., 5c. each, 45c. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Catawba. Bunch large, shouldered; berries dark red, medium to large; skin thick, flesh somewhat pulpy, of best quality; vine good grower, hardy, productive. Late. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Red. Bunch shouldered, usually loose; fruit large, skin thick; flesh meaty, juicy, rich-flavored; good keeper; medium early. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Campbell's Early. New and not yet fruited here. Claimed to be hardy, healthy and very productive. Pulp is sweet and tender. Good shipper and long keeper. Early. \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Brighton. Red. Bunch medium to large, long, compact, shouldered; fruit medium, skin thin; flesh sweet, juicy, good quality; hardy, productive. Medium early. 1-yr., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

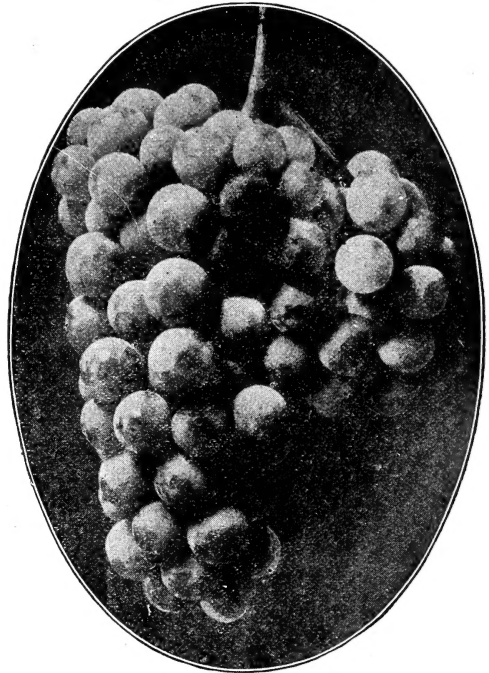
Empire State. White. Bunch medium, long, compact; berries medium; skin thin, flesh good quality; vine strong grower, hardy, fairly productive. Season medium. 1-yr., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 10 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Moore's Early. Black. Bunch medium, berries large, skin thin, flesh sweet, good quality; vine moderate grower, healthy, hardy. Very early, valuable for market. 1-yr., 6 cts. each, 50 cts., per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 7c. each, 55c. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000.

Green Mountain. Greenish white. Bunch large and compact; berries small, skin thin, flesh tender, delicious; vine vigorous, hardy, productive. Season very early. 1-yr., 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100, \$175 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 40 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100, \$200 per 1,000.

Ives' Seedling. Black. Bunch long, medium to large, compact; berries medium, skin thick and

tough, flesh sweet, pulpy, rather foxy; colors early, but matures several weeks after. 1 yr., 4c. each, 40c. per doz., \$2 per 100, \$15 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 5c. each, 45c. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.



Green Mountain Grape.

Moore's Diamond. White. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, skin thick, flesh tender, juicy; vine good grower, hardy, productive. Early. 1-yr., 7 cts. each, 55 cts. per doz., \$3.50 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 10 cts. each, 70 cts. per doz., \$4.50 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

Pocklington. Pale green. Bunch large, hardy, very compact; berries very large, skin thick, flesh juicy, sweet, a little foxy in flavor; vine moderate grower, healthy. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Salem. Dark red. Bunch large, compact, shouldered; berries large, round, skin thick and firm; flesh very sweet, tender; vine moderately vigorous, hardy, healthy. Ripens earlier than the Concord. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Worden. Black. Bunch large, shouldered, compact; berries large, skin thin, quality good; vine a good grower, hardy. Said to be much better than Concord, and earlier; 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

Wyoming Red. A light red Grape; very productive. Ripens with Delaware, which it resembles in appearance, though large in bunch and berry; pulpy, sweet. 1-yr., 5 cts. each, 45 cts. per doz., \$2.50 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 6 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$25 per 1,000.

HEDGE PLANTS.

Osage Orange , 1 year	1,000
" " 2 years	\$3 00
CALIFORNIA PRIVET . Forms the richest and handsomest hedges, and is also desirable in clumps or single. Perfectly hardy and almost evergreen. Very suitable for private grounds and parks. 2 to 3 feet	4 00 \$4 per 100. 30 00

CUTTINGS AND CIONS.

FOR ROOTING AND GRAFTING.

	Doz.	100	1,000		Doz.	100	1,000
PEARS —10 to 12 inches.				CHERRIES —10 to 12 inches.			
General List	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$5 00	General List	\$0 75	\$2 00	\$15 00
Root Grafts on whole French				GRAPES —			
Pear roots of the leading				Concord, Champion, Pock-			
varieties of Pears		3 00		lington, Niagara, Moore's			
APPLES —10 to 12 inches.				Early	75	2 00	
General List	25	75	4 00	FRENCH SEEDLINGS AND STOCKS (Imported)—			
QUINCES —10 to 12 inches.				For budding or grafting.			
General List	50	1 00	8 00	French Pear Seedlings, No. 1		1,000	
PEACHES —10 to 12 inches.				Angers Quince, No. 1		\$15 00	
General List	50	1 50	10 00	Angers Quince, No. 2		13 00	
PLUMS —10 to 12 inches.				Mazzard Cherry		9 00	
General List	75	2 00	15 00	Mahaleb Cherry		10 00	
				Myrobolan Plum Stocks		9 00	
				Apple Seedlings		10 00	
						8 00	

The Cuttings and Cions supplied by us are all from plump, fresh wood, taken from entirely healthy stock. They will give satisfaction if you treat them properly.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.

The quick-growing Maples and Poplars, which thrive anywhere, growing into shapely, healthy trees under even adverse conditions, and throwing a dense, cool shade a few years after planting, are planted by thousands every year. They are the most popular of all Ornamental Trees, and deservedly so. We offer healthy, well-rooted stock of the varieties most in demand.

	Each	100	1,000		Each	100
Poplar , Carolina, 6 to 8 ft.	\$0 08	\$6 00	\$40 00	Maple , Sugar, 6 to 8 ft.	\$0 40	\$30 00
" " 8 to 10 ft.	15	12 00	90 00	" " 8 to 10 ft.	50	40 00
" " 10 to 12 ft.	20	15 00	120 00	" " 10 to 12 ft.	60	50 00
" " 12 to 15 ft.	25	20 00	150 00	" Norway, 6 to 8 ft.	50	40 00
Maple , Silver, 6 to 8 ft.	15	10 00		" " 8 to 10 ft.	75	50 00
" " 8 to 10 ft.	30	20 00		" " 10 to 12 ft.	1 00	75 00
" " 10 to 12 ft.	40	30 00				

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus usually sells at a good price, and being ready for market in April and May, the income derived from it is especially appreciated at that time of the year. It is usually planted on light soil to have it early, though it can be easily grown on all good garden soils. The sprouts are not usually cut until the second or third year after planting, except to mow down the canes in the fall. The roots will give good crops for from 15 to 20 years, selling at \$100 to \$200 per acre. In preparing Asparagus for market, cut the sprouts about 4 or 5 inches under the ground, and when only from 2 to 4 inches high. Plant the roots in the spring or fall, from 4 to 6 inches deep, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow. Cultivate well at first; afterwards only in the spring and in July and August. Salt spread broadcast early in spring, about 5 to 10 bushels per acre, is a good fertilizer; give good top-dressing of stable manure in November, also 200 to 400 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda in March. My stock of Asparagus roots for spring is very large, and I am prepared to make special quotations on large orders.

By mail 15 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100.

Columbian Mammoth White. New; large, white, productive; good grower. 1-yr., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Palmetto. Of southern origin; a variety of excellent quality. Hardy, very large, very prolific, and all who have used it pronounce it very fine. 1-yr., 40 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. Very large, and makes rapid growth; planted mostly by market-gardeners; very productive. 1-yr., 20 cts. per 100, \$1.50 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 30 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

Barr's Mammoth. Early and very large; a general favorite. 1-yr., 40 cts. per 100, \$2.50 per 1,000; 2-yrs., 50 cts. per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

RHUBARB.

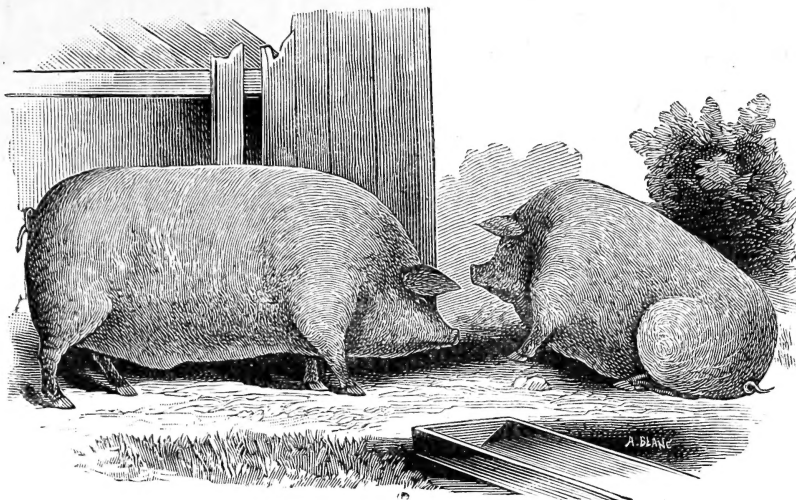
Plant in rows 4 feet apart and 2½ feet distant in the rows. Set plants about 1 inch below the surface.

Myatt's Linnæus. Early, large, tender; good quality. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

Victoria. 75 cts. per doz., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000.

HORSE-RADISH SETS. 25 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, \$2 per 1,000.

PURE JERSEY RED SWINE.



The Jersey Red Swine are Still in the Lead

and will continue to be, because of their many good qualities. I take great pleasure in offering to the public my celebrated Pure Jersey Red Swine, and do so with the full assurance that they are superior to any other breed, when bred pure, and will improve any other breed with which they are crossed. This breed of Swine varies somewhat in color—fine, light sandy to dark red. They are very hardy. Pigs grow very fast when young, and will fatten at any age, producing the finest quality of meat. The Jersey Red Pigs are the best hogs a farmer can raise. We have had them to have fifteen pigs at one litter, and raise them all. Jersey Red Pigs attain heavy weight at small cost.

A FEW LINES FROM AN ARTICLE IN "THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN" ARE EXPRESSIVE.

"Jersey Red Swine. Being a producer as well as a packer of hogs, I am led to contribute some items of general interest to the business. I claim that Burlington county, N. J., is the banner county of the world, both as to round lots of hogs of the greatest weight, and as to pounds of pork to the acreage of the county. The predominant swine are Jersey Reds. A few of our amateur farmers (myself included) are experimenting with the fancy black breeds, but are not yet ready to astonish any one with figures. Those who are seriously and solemnly engaged in farming for a living stick to the Reds, which have of late years been greatly improved, until now it is claimed that in form and neatness they are equal to any; in constitution much more hardy than any other breed, and capable of taking on fat to the extent of 800 or 900 pounds, live weight, several pens having reached this weight this season."—*Cor. of Country Gentleman.*

One farmer raised and slaughtered in 16 years 463 hogs, about 21 months old, that averaged 538 pounds, dressed. One crop of 18, about the same age, averaged 728 pounds, and dozens of crops of pigs nine months old dressed 300 to 375 pounds average.

PRICES.

Single pigs, 9 weeks old . . \$6 00; pair (not akin) . . \$12 00	Single pigs, 4 months old . 12 00; pair (not akin) . . 22 00
Single pigs, 3 months old . 10 00; pair (not akin) . . 18 00	Single pigs, 5 months old . 14 00; pair (not akin) . . 25 00
Single pigs, 6 months old . . \$20 00; pair (not akin) . . \$25 00	
Young Sows, bred . . . \$20 to \$25 each.	Boars, fit for service, 5 to 6 months old . . . \$20 to \$25 each.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

We offer this spring some fine Berkshire Pigs, sired by Royal Commander, 49,803, bred at Biltmore Farms, he by Imported Commander, first prize winner at the Royal Show, Manchester, England. Royal Commander is long and deep and broad, and has sired some very fine pigs. The *Country Gentleman* puts the Berkshire first of all breeds for the man who wants good hams, shoulders and bacon for family use. They are nervous and active, and thus lay on lean and fat meat in layers, as well as reach large weights. A 15-months-old pig of Royal Commander's, fattened by a laboring man, dressed 390 pounds.

We expect to offer pigs in the autumn sired by a son of the great prize-winner Highclere Topper, and whose dam is a daughter of the world's champion, Columbia's Duke.

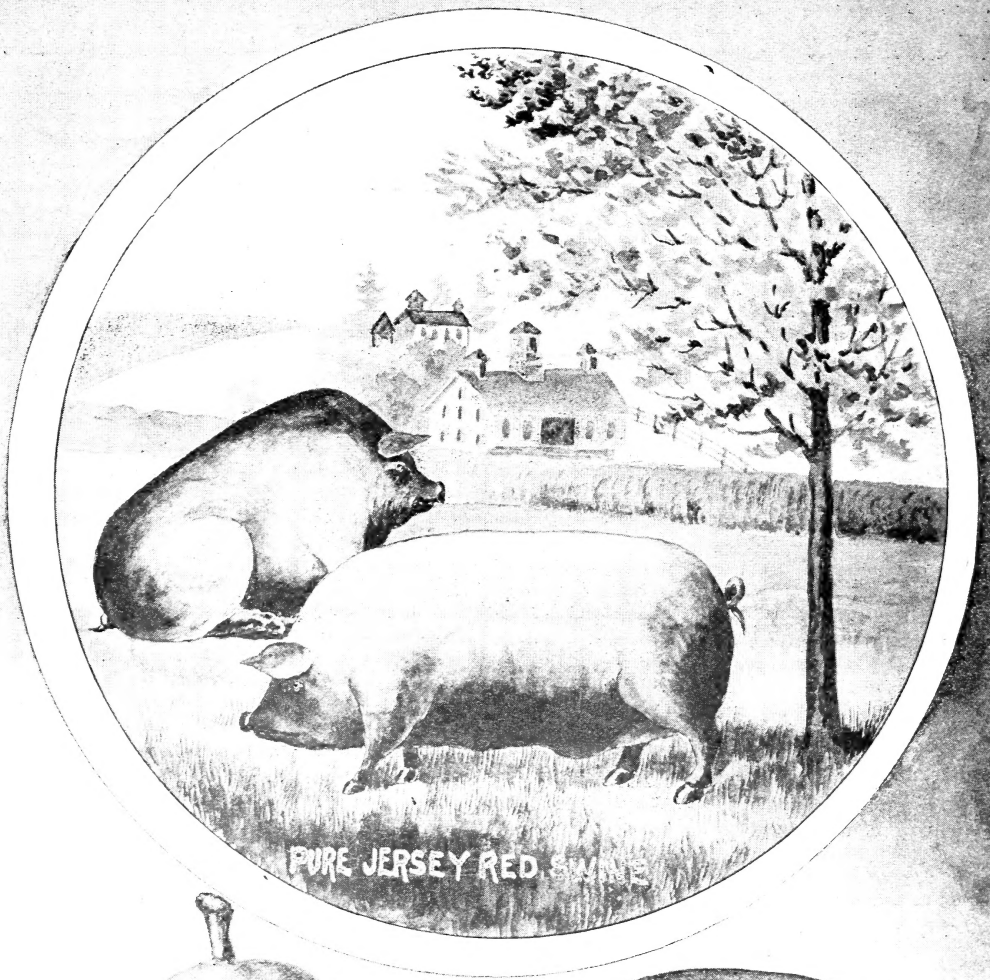
This breeding is hard to equal, much less excel, and to those who think Berkshires do not reach heavy weights, we can only quote the management at Biltmore Farms, who claim 900 pounds at maturity for a boar. Any one buying these pigs, and giving proper care, can hardly fail to be much pleased.

Price of pigs and hogs on application.

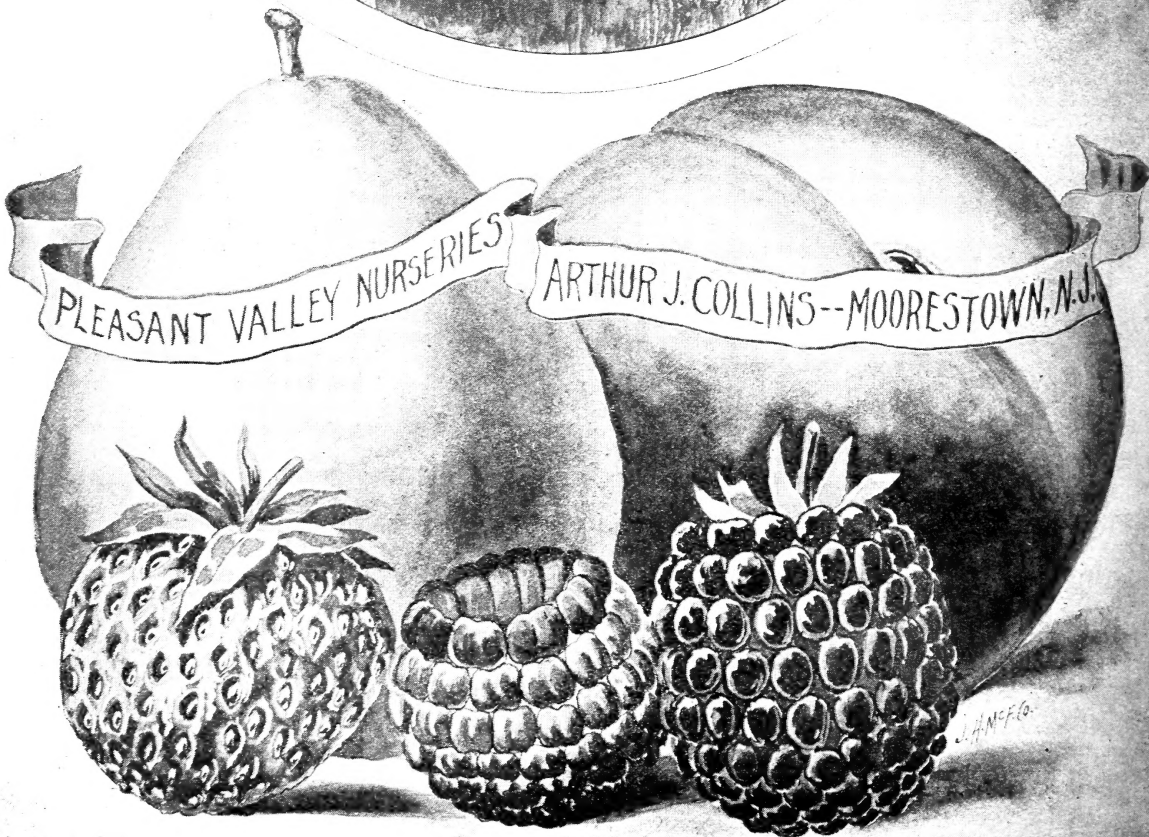
GUARANTEE: I guarantee all stock shipped to arrive safely and in good condition. Will box pigs as comfortably, but at the same time as lightly as possible, and will deliver, with food for journey, f. o. b. at Moorestown, at prices named.

TERMS CASH. Send money by Draft, Certified Check, Post Office Money Order, or Reg. Letter.

ARTHUR J. COLLINS, Moorestown, N. J.



PURE JERSEY RED SWINE



J. H. McF. Co.